THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,265. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A SPARKLING RAY THAT SO PASSES AWAY! Little Pet leaves note to Tom in Broadway for clothes; shawl sent red by express, ring exchange. Address same in September. HEARTBROKEN

IF SISTER LOUISA IS IN TOWN PLEASE CALL AT 146 West Sixth extra street. MAGGIE AUSTIN

"SANDIE."—FOR GOD'S SAKE COME BACK OR write to me SADIE A.

WILL H S PLEASE CALL AT 172 EAST THIRTEENTH street? MAGGIE MORRISON.

WILL MR. ROBERT GRFIN, SON OF ALBERT Green, Esq., of London, England, please send his address or state where he can be seen to W. C., Herald office?

WEST—I LONG TO SEE YOU BEYOND EXPRESsion! You should return home for a couple or weeks. Do ever your own, MORELAND.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A—ESTABLISHED 1801
It is the Oldest. It is the Best. It is the Cheapest.
HARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
for the Hair.
It will to a certainty restore weak and thin hair, making it
Thick, Soft and Glossy
Principal Office, 343 Pearl street, New York

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—STORAGE $1 50 A month for furniture, pianos and merchandise of every description and money liberally advanced on same by A. M. CRISTADORO, 427 Broadway, corner Howard

A. HYNARDS—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIanos, Baggage, &c., 402 West Fourteenth and 76 and 80 Bank street. Furniture packed, shipped or moved in city or country. Responsible for breakage. Money advanced

A.—F. & G. BURNHAM. STORAGE. FURNITURE, baggage, spring wagons, moving families, city or country, pianofortes, furniture boxed and shipped. Money advanced. Established 25 years. 113 and 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A. L. BATTERSON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR pianos and household furniture, 691 and 693 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-ninth street. Best reference. Furniture moved or boxed. Twenty years' experience.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
OF
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 25—MARCH 19, 1870.
4, 50, 32, 48, 70, 37, 71, 72, 19, 1, 7, 43, 26.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 256—MARCH 19, 1870.
15, 72, 27, 8, 18, 40, 57, 6, 54, 4, 33, 21, 69.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 271—MARCH 19, 1870.
6, 55, 62, 51, 39, 53, 50, 48, 41, 60, 10, 12, 62
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 282—MARCH 19, 1870.
1, 41, 10, 24, 6, 50, 61, 37, 42, 45, 12, 15, 27
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway.
Also Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12 20 P. M. and 5 30 P. M. at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.—
Distribution No. 131—Saturday Morning, March 19, 1870
54, 25, 61, 69, 6, 61, 65, 69, 52, 44, 13, 66, 14
Distribution No. 132—Saturday Evening, March 19, 1870.
1, 37, 60, 59, 44, 43, 50, 20, 6, 15, 52, 60, 48
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, 32 Chambers street, New York, Jan. 3, 1870.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York for the year 1870 will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 20th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and omissions in the assessment lists of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons having the interests to be affected must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
NAPHANIEL SANDS,
W. H. KING,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Canton street.
Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Furniture.
Figure Carving our specialty.
A. HENKEL & CO.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given, by weekly and Havana circulars sent. JOSLIN BATES & CO., 11 Wall street, box 4,561. Branch office, 417 Broome street.

SUMMONS—TO ALL FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS in the city of New York who are not members of any lodge (unaffiliated):
You are hereby summoned to meet at the rooms of HOPE LODGE, NO. 454, F. AND A. M., northeast corner of Broadway and Fifteenth street, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to compliance with the order of M. W. James Gibson, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, dated Feb. 14, 1870, at which time a subject will be presented for your consideration which is important, and will be interesting to every Freemason.
All will be admitted.
R. W. John W. Simons, P. G. M.,
R. W. James M. Austin, G. Sec., and
R. W. William J. Woodruff
will be present
and address the brethren
WM. A. AUTIN,
Master Hope Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M.

WATERS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOciation.—The members of above are requested to meet at their Hall, 207 Bowery, this evening, at 8½ P. M., to arrange the funds of the association. By order of
WM. McDERMOTT, President.
B. McLAUGHLIN, Recording Secretary.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE FINE TUG O. H. HASTINGS, BUILT 1868; has two 12x13 inch cylinders, 5 feet draft, all in perfect order and ready for business, price $8,000. Apply to BEDLEY, HILLIER & THOMAS, 24 South street.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER LIVINAH JANE, BURden 150 tons, registers 89 tons. For particulars apply on board foot of Charles street, North river, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—HAY AND FEED Barge, now lying at foot of Hubert street, North river. Inquire of G. H. M. JACOBSEN.

SCHOONER AND SLOOP FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR cash. Inquire at 649 Fifth street.
PETER N. ROHRBUSH.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTLE MANTELS, FROM $8, $12, $15, UP TO $500, grand variety in the highest style of art, at J. McGRATH'S, 163 Flatbush avenue, corner of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

MARBLIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. R. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY 52 FIRST AVENUE, now at their factory, 217 to 229 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Tiles, Wainscoting, Table and Plumber Slabs; latest designs in great variety, cheapest in this city.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at H. DOVER'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dover.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF GERMAN CANARIES AND other European Singing Birds, also Golden and Silver Pheasants, black Swans, Java Quails, &c., at CHARLES REICH & BROTHER'S, 55 Chatham street, between North William and Chambers streets.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock; Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents. Butler's New work, $2, dogs boarded, trained and medicines for all diseases.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FANCY FOWLS AND Dogs, Rabbits, Pigeons, Guinea Pigs, &c., at 496 Canal street. L. B. HALL.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A GREAT SALE OF FINE TROTTING ROAD, COACH and driving Horses, on Tuesday, March 22, at 11 A. M., at stable 41 Great Jones street, by JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
Consisting of as choice a line of fine and fast Horses as ever been offered to the public this season either by auction or at private sale, viz.—
Handsome high bred and fast team of blood bays, Hambletonian trotting Mares, full sisters, 6 and 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, with fine long flowing manes and tails, were both sired by Hambletonian Chief and raised in Pennsylvania, they are close, true trick, and can scarcely be distinguished from each other when standing or driving, they are extra fine and genteel drivers, either single or double, and drive together like one horse; they are mated together fast from 2:31½, and the one trotted a dead heat in 2:40, they can beat 2:50 any day, and are warranted sound and kind, believe it to be the finest, fastest and handsomest pair of young Mares in the State.
Brown trotting Horse, Captain Gilmore, half brother to Tanner, age 7 yrs., 15¾ hands, 5 years out, is extra fine, genteel and rich, gentleman's roadster, with fine style, well behaved and honest; fears nothing and is warranted to beat 2:40 on the road, warranted sound and kind, his equal for speed and fine bloodlike appearance is seldom found.
Fine young, high bred chestnut Bashaw Mare, 15¾ high, 8 years old, can be a fine roadster now and promises well.
Fine large brown Horse, 16 high, 7 years old; cannot be surpassed for style, action, beauty and elegance.
Also four other fine Horses, including 2 speed and general driving Horses. Full description of all in Tuesday's Herald and at sale.
This stock, in part, is the entire and choice of a lot of 12 brought here early this season by Mr. Burroughs from near Exeter and who, by reason of severe sickness, was compelled to return home and now orders them sold by public auction to the highest bidder; the balance belong to a private gentleman now waiting for Europe.
As this stock is offered to the public for positive and unreserved sale to highest bidder, without the least thrift, restriction or reservation whatever, and gentlemen wishing to purchase should attend sale, as all the stock will be warranted as represented in every particular, and a fair trial given.
Stock can be seen and examined at stable 47 Great Jones street, from Monday morning until sale. They must be seen to be appreciated.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
OFFICE AND SALESROOM 37 NASSAU STREET,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE & CIGION MART
113 EAST 14TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
IN EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to go a market, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell will find our house particularly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable men in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS FOR TRIAL.
Private sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

A.—MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS, AT LIVERY STABLE, 211, 213 AND 215 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.
TO-DAY (MONDAY), MARCH 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK
JAMES JENKINS & CO. (LIMITED)
will sell by public auction ten Horses, two Carriages, three Coaches, one Brett, one Phaeton, two Hackaways, two Top Wagons, three Open Wagons, two Business Wagons, five seat Coach Harness, three set light Buggy Harness, twenty sets Stable Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.
N. B.—The above stock has been but little used and will be sold to the highest bidder without reservation. Sale positive, rain or shine.
By order of QUACKENBOSH & SHAW, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

AT BARKER & HAMLEN'S
CITY & OTHER MARKET AND N. Y. TATTERSALL'S, CORNER BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH STREET.
PRIVATE SALE
One elegant half seat road Wagon, made by Benson Bros., weighs 1,050 lbs., new, and warranted for one year; for $175; one fine leather top Jump Phaeton new, for $200; one elegant open Jump Phaeton, new, $200; one fine top Wagon, new; for $150; two new, for $150 each; one fine express Wagon, new, for $150, each; one fine express Wagon, plain, on springs, for $140; new top Wagons for $140 each; also a large Rockaway, depot Wagons, Harness, Horse Clothing, Whips, Halters, in fact where for work and easy Skins, Robes, &c., at prices would be low enough.
Also several very fine and stylish matched pairs and single driving Horses, all warranted sound and kind, from six to eight years old.

A. S. FLANDRAU, CARRIAGE BUILDER, 18 EAST Eighteenth street, Clarences, Coupes, Light Rockaways, reduced prices.

PONY WAGONS A SPECIALTY.
Pony Phaetons, light and handsome, $1 3 with rumble, $250.

A PAIR COACH BAY HORSES, 16 HANDS HIGH; three good young drivers, one bay Mare, can trot in 2:50, price $230. 46 Wooster street.

A.—DEMAREST & WOODRUFF,
638 Broadway, New York,
are offering their superior stock of
Top Buggies, Road Wagons, Phaetons and Jumpers, Cabriolets, Pony, Park and Dearborn Phaetons, Light Rockaways, Depot Wagons, &c., at prices as low as ever been offered since 1850.

A.—ONE DUBOIS WAGON, TOP LITTLE USED, $850; one Wood mine Rock Wagon, good order, $125; one Coupe, Clarence, Brett, Cabriolet, Phaetons, Park and pony, Rockaways, Jaeger and Express Wagons, Pony Phaetons a specialty, all kinds and prices lowest of any in city, Harness, Blankets, Whips, Robes, &c.
W. H. GRAY, 21, 23, 24, 26 Wooster street.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND HAND first class Carriages and Harness to be sold, regardless of cost, before the 1st of May, at TAYLOR'S, 53 Cedar street.

A LINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS PIANOS, at the lowest retail prices—52 Broadway, one block east from Broadway. Remember name and locality.
DECKER & BROTHER

A PIANO BOX LEATHER SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, in extra fine order price $75; also set of single Harness for sale. Saddle and bridle, $20, at 109 East Sixteenth street.

A FEW HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTY, SOLD cheap or exchange for horses of less value, fit for cars, wagons or any odd jobs; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 611 Canal street.

A FINE STABLE IN FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues, to let; five stalls, newly finished, rent $1,200. WIERUM & CO., 8:5 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

AT A SACRIFICE—AT 62 NEW CHAMBERS STREET, two heavy young work Horses, sound and kind. Also a new double Truck.

AN ASSORTMENT OF OUR PATENT CLARENCES Pony Phaetons, our own establishment make. Landaus, Clarences, Landaulets and Coupes 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAWS, Fourth street and Broadway.

CLARENCES,
Landaus,
Coupes,
Landaulets,
surpassing in style and finish any house in the city. Prices reduced to gold.
DEMAREST & WOODRUFF,
638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—
A fine blooded bay Mare,
8 years old, sound and kind, has never been jockeyed; trotted last June at Narragansett Park; the first time ever harnessed to sulky, will trot in 2:40, style and action unsurpassed, sold cheap, owner has no use for her. Address A. H. H., look box W., Post office, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—A BAY PONY, WARRANTED SOUND AND kind, price $80. Can be seen corner Centre and Hester streets.

FOR SALE—NEW PLATFORM EXPRESS, GROCERY and business Wagon. R. BIELING, 123 Broome street.

FOR SALE—THREE UPPER CANADIAN PONIES, sound, kind, 14 to 15 hands, suit butcher, baker, grocery or express, and cheap. 83 Seventh avenue, corner Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BARGAIN FOR EITHER GROcer or express, a stout Canadian Pony, 6 years old, with a top Wagon and Harness. 216 West Houston street, basement.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, BLACK points, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS DOUBLE FURNITURE Truck, built expressly for the business, also double Harness. Can be seen in Hoyt street, between State and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SORREL HORSE, 17 HANDS high, 6 years old. Apply at 442 West Thirty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—ONE SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS, 7 years old, sound and kind in all harness. At 542 West Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A COUPE, MODERN, CIRCULAR GLASS front, with child's seat, speaking tube, &c., with pole and shafts. Apply at UNDERHILL'S Stables, 52 Lafayette place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE NEW CLOSE QUARTER Coach, with leather curtains, one new Barouche also second hand open Carriages, such as Bretts, Phaetons, Dog Wagons, Coupe Rockaways, &c., at POMROY'S, 156 West Twenty-seventh street.

FOUR GOOD YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE—SOUND and kind, 16 hands high, well built, fit for any work, single or double. 265 Avenue C, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Inquire till sold.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—NEW and second hand Harness, Saddles, &c.; Military Clothing, Wool and Rubber Blankets, Rubber Overcoats, Wagon and Horse Covers, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park place, and 71 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARNESS—FOR PLOUGHING, FARMING, TRAMING, trucking, carting, expressing, contractors, ice companies, railroads, livery stables, hotels, business, road, coach and pleasure use, as low as $8 to $400 per set.
W. C. & C. M. NOSEMAN,
Manufacturers, 148 Chambers street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, SADDLES & WHIPS.—133 Wooster street, between Prince and Houston, largest and best assortment of harness in the city, at astounding low prices for cash only. Come and see us.
D. JACOBUS & SON.

JUST FROM VERMONT—FAIR OF BLOOD BAY Horses, 15½ hands high, 5 and 6 years old and without a fault warranted sound, kind and true. Price $550; worth $800. Must be sold, as the owner has no use for them. Apply at 158 Third avenue.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF FOUR 11 Coaches, 8 Horses, 8 light Wagons, 1 Coupe, 1 open Coach, 8 sets of Harness, rent of stable, etc., $60, 35 stalls; room for 50 carriages, lease 4 years; possession immediately; price $3,500. Address V. R., box 196 Herald office.

TWO BAY HORSES, 16 HANDS, FROM 7 TO 9 years old, suitable for cart, truck or express. Dirt Cart and Harness, cheap. 242 West Fourth street, near Eighth av.

TEN WORK HORSES FOR SALE, AT A SACRIfice in price, as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at 131 Greene street.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE IN REAR OF 29 Bond street, entrance from Bleecker street, four stalls; all modern improvements.
J. C. BAILEY, 296 Fifth street, near Bowery.

TO LET—PAIGE'S STABLES, FITTED UP WITH 200 stalls, to suit occupants, singly or sections. Also the finest Warehouse built, three stories and basement. Suited for manufacturing or storage. Inquire at 28 Fourth avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

WESTCHESTER ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—LESS THAN value, with springs in perfect order, used but little. Apply at private stable 232½ East Twentieth street.
KENNEDY.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND MEDIUM LIGHT CAR Pole Harness city maker; not much worn; Prouty metal in fitting, also a good Horse, 15 hands 1 inch high. Address T., box 1,867 Post office.

$50—GOOD FARM MARE, SEVEN YEARS OLD; Team Mares, 8 years, $175; black Horse, 7 years, 16 hands, $150; stylish bay, 6 years, $200. 283 West Thirty-first street.

$65 AND $85—TEAM SORRELS, 6 YEARS; TEAM bays, 16 hands, 6 and 7 years, $325; large bay Mare, 6 years, $200. 724 Washington street, in grocery, two days.

$325 FOR TEAM CANADIAN MARES, 5 AND 6 years, warranted sound, $125 farm Mare, with foal, 7 years, sold for want of use. 71 Vanaam street, near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

A YEARLY SALE OF REMNANTS.—MONDAY, 21ST inst. we will offer for sale all the Remnants of dress goods, cloaks, silks, &c., at half price. We respectfully call to the memory of our customers the great advantage they have always had in these especial sales at LEGGINS' new store, 695 Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

ALTMAN BROTHERS & CO.
237 AND 239 SIXTH AVENUE.

AT ALTMAN'S ON THURSDAY, MARCH 24,
NEW DRESS SILKS AT BARGAINS.

AT ALTMAN'S ON THURSDAY, MARCH 24,
NEW STYLES OF RICH DRESS GOODS

AT ALTMAN'S ON THURSDAY, MARCH 24,
NEW STYLES WALKING SUITS AT BARGAINS.

AT ALTMAN'S OPENING, NEXT THURSDAY, THE HIGHEST BLACK SILK WALKING SUIT EVER IMPORTED AT $120, WORTH $200.

AT ALTMAN'S NEXT THURSDAY, FINE MORNING ROBES, WRAPPERS, &C., AT BARGAINS.

AT ALTMAN'S NEXT THURSDAY, LINEN AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AT GREAT BARGAINS

ALTMAN'S OPENING—THURSDAY, MARCH 24—GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN FINE LACE SHAWLS AND PARASOL COVERS.

AT ALTMAN'S OPENING—THURSDAY MARCH 24—CHILD ROBES, DRESSES AND UNDERWEAR AT BARGAINS

ALTMAN'S OPENING—THURSDAY, MARCH 24—NEW STYLES PARASOLS AT GREAT BARGAINS

ALTMAN'S THURSDAY, MARCH 24—NEW LINE OF CORSETS, AT GREAT BARGAINS

ALTMAN'S NEXT THURSDAY—ONE LOT JUST IN, FINE LINEN LAWN EMBROIDERED HAND KERCHIEFS, AT $1, WORTH $1 50 EACH

A FULL LINE OF SILK LINED PONGEE PARASOLS, AT $1 AND $1 50, NEXT THURSDAY, AT ALTMAN'S,
241 AND 243 SIXTH AVENUE.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—ON MONDAY I will open one case of striped square Shawls, in new colors and designs, decidedly the most economical shawl in the market. J. RUSSELL, 55 East Twenty-ninth street, near Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR—GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STREETS, will exhibit on Wednesday and Thursday, March 23 and 24, a choice and select stock of spring and summer Bonnets, a fine assortment of English Round Hats, also a full line of Mourning Bonnets always on hand.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & CO., 52 Fifth Tenth street, New York, will open her imported on March 23.

MA	SPRING TRADE CY.
MA	Opening Straw Goods, CY.
MA	Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, CY.
MA	Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries and CY.
MA	Fancy Goods Hosiery, White Goods, CY.
MA	Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, CY.
MA	Books and Stationery, &c., CY.
MA	at popular prices CY.
MA	All our goods marked down to meet CY.
MA	the recent fall of gold CY.
MA	R. H. MACY, CY.
MA	Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. CY.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
Will find it to their interest to examine our stock. We sell cheap and sell in lots at price prices.
JOBBING ROOM UP STAIRS.
EDWD. RIDLEY & CO.,
369, 371 and 373 Grand street, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street, Fifth block east from the Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

A FEW HINTS FROM A PERFECT MASTER are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most profound lessons of his preceptor.
WILLIAM C. BRYANT
A good Handwriting taught in ten private lessons by the author, Oliver B. Duossmith. Ladies' classes, 11 and 14 o'clock; gentlemen's classes at 9 A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Double Entry Bookkeeping, &c.
Pupils of the City Press:—
No. 1. "Mr. Goldsmith is the recognized head of the profession."
No. 2. "Goldsmith is, par excellence, the penman of America."
No. 3. "We say, attend Goldsmith's College in preference to all others."
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit this beautiful college at all hours, day and evening.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's building, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

AT THOMPSON'S—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, day and evening ladies' department, Telegraphy, French and German private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 765 Broadway—Private instruction, day and evening, in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Music, Mathematics and English Branches. Ladies' department.

AT 82 50—WRITING, 24 LESSONS, BOOKKEEPING, Arithmetic, all English branches, French, Greek and Latin at reduced prices, day and evening, 12 private rooms. PAINE'S Business College, 63 Bowery, corner of Canal.

A FIRST CLASS TEACHER DESIRES TO RECEIVE into her family, for instruction in English, French and Music, two or three young girls; correspondence solicited. Address TEACHER, care of A. C. Bryson & Co., 657 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES A RE ENGAGEMENT as governess; she teaches the usual branches of English education, with music, French and German. Address A., care of Mrs. J. Mason, Oyster Bay, L. I.

A LADY, WITH SOME YEARS EXPERIENCE, DESIRES a position as visiting governess to teach English, French and music, highest references given. Address PERSEVERANCE, Branch Herald office, Brooklyn.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS FOR LADIES, corner Broadway and Eighteenth street.—Knowing the want of a first class school in penmanship for ladies, Messrs. Dolbear have opened a department to their college exclusively for that purpose. Ladies desiring first class instruction are invited to call.

ELOCUTION.—READING LESSONS AND LESSONS in Elocution, for private amusement or public use, by a teacher of dancing and experience. Address ELOCUTION, box 3,961 Post office.

PARIS—INSTITUTION ACHET DE MASSY, FOR young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, 37 Rue des Belles Feuilles Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable house, large garden, superior education, separate apartments for ladies desirous of learning French.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

AT M. T. HIGGINS',
126 Sixth avenue and
296 Broadway
An annual opening of spring and summer Millinery, will take place at the above establishments, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, when we will exhibit a choice and elegant assortment of imported Bonnets and Round Hats.
The trade supplied at reduced prices.
An early call will repay purchasers.

E. MATHERS & CO., 881 BROADWAY, CORNER of Nineteenth street, will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats on Wednesday and Thursday, March 23 and 24. Latest styles of Flowers and Feathers.

SPRING OPENING.—R. THOMPSON & CO., 481 BROADway, will open on Wednesday and Thursday, March 23 and 24, novelties in Bonnet and Round Hats.

WAX FLOWERS.—SHEET WAX AND ALL MATERIals for the above, of the best quality and at the cheapest rates, wholesale and retail, to be had of G. WORGAN, 65 East Ninth street, two doors from Broadway, west side.

MILK AND CREAM.

N. D. WOODHULL, PRODUCER OF AND DEALER in Orange county Milk and Cream. Hotels, Restaurants and ice cream saloons supplied by our wagons from Prospect Park to Harlem river. Cream well packed in ice shipped to all points from Washington to Boston. We have regular customers in Baltimore, Washington, Albany and Troy.
Principal office, Nos. 20, 22 and 24 North Moore street, New York. Branch office corner Adams street and Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

AIR LINE BONDS
OF
CONNECTICUT INVESTORS
will find the First Mortgage bonds of the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.
The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation and from the United States income tax.
The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one half per cent, and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.
The bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company, of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are coupon or registered, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.
HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
12 Wall street, New York.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES AND TO LOAN in the States of New York and New Jersey.
WASHINGTON B. NICHOLS,
Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

ANDERSON & CO., 93 LIBERTY STREET—CASH TO loan, immediately, on Property in New York, New Jersey, &c. Also for sale, Richmond county 7 per cent Coupon Bonds. Mortgages and Securities negotiated.

A.—A.—A—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New York and Brooklyn property. First and second mortgages purchased.
P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

A.—WE WILL PROMPTLY EFFECT LOANS UPON improved city property. First and second mortgages cashed at fair rates.
LASPINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York.
$1 to $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 1 and will receive interest at
6 per cent.

DRAFTS FOR ONE POUND AND UPWARDS ON THE Union Bank of London, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street.

GOLD COIN SIX PER CENTS OF THE ROCHESTER (N. Y.) Water Works for sale.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE STOCK.—A SMALL LOT for sale. H. B. ANDERSON, 26 Broad street.

MONEY TO LOAN—WITHOUT BONUS AND DELAY, on first class of property; also to buy First and Second Mortgages at fair rates.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL draw interest from April 1.
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
208 Sixth avenue, Booth's Theatre.
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. E. THURBER, } Vice Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAACS, BARRETT, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1870.
The interest maturing April 1, 1870 on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on demand on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

TWO SUMS OF $10,000 AND ANOTHER OF $12,000 TO loan on good city Property.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

12 PER CENT MORTGAGES—$100,000 WANTED FOR investment in mortgages upon Virginia real estate at one third of its assessed value, paying twelve per cent per annum interest (now legal). Call for circular on E. B. NEPPER, Real Estate Agent, of Richmond, at St. James Hotel. Refers by permission to W. H. Foster, Esq., of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, Bankers, 10 Wall street.

$1,500 WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, WITH AMPLE security. At less P. M. R., Herald office.

$150,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in one or more sums, on Real Estate in this city. Second mortgages negotiated.
JOHN P. CONERY, 12 Wall street, room 19.

$150,000 TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK, BROOKlyn, Long Island, New Jersey Property, in sums of $2,000, $4,000, $5,000, $7,000, $10,000, $12,000, Second Mortgages in sums of $50,000 to purchase 1 first and
PIERCE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, Investors.

$185,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York property. First and second mortgages cashed at lowest market rates.
L. BELLAMY & SON, 278 Fifth street, No. 5½.

$300,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON city Real Estate. No bonus required.
C. L. WILLIS (Mowbray Insurance Co.), 108 Broadway.

$462,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS to suit, at seven per cent, on improved property. Also would take first or second mortgages.
P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

$750,000 TO LOAN,

EUROPE.

Special Review of the London 'Change and Notes of European Financial Speculations.

The American Colony in Paris—A Brilliant Marriage Fete and Social Revolutionism.

Politics, Art and the Papacy in Paris.

General Sickles' Banquet and Speech in Madrid.

By mail steamship from Europe we have the following important and highly interesting special correspondence from London, Paris and Madrid, dated the 6th of March.

ENGLAND.

Financial Affairs in Europe—Notes from "The City."

LONDON, March 5, 1870.

We are now in the third month of the year, when everybody expected everything to improve, so that there might be no more complaining in the streets; but you have only to walk from London Bridge to the Bank to satisfy your eyes and ears that no one is contented. Men and women out of employment and unable to obtain any opportune vote for help, reckless of the officers of the Mendicity. Brokers and merchants tell you they are doing nothing, and you cannot but believe them; bankers and discount men complain that their business, notwithstanding the constant demand for money, is departing from them and going to France or Holland. In fact there is nothing but universal complaint. The whole nation seems to want cheering up, yet unable to comprise a favorable reaction. The government is doing something in the way of economy, which will probably end in further reductions of taxation being proposed in the coming "budget," and they may possibly, do something more in the way of extending free trade, by abolishing or reducing one or more of the remaining import duties; but they will do these towards abolishing the monopoly of the Bank of England by which money, the great moving power of trade, is rendered artificially scarce when it ought to be plentiful and artificially abundant, when it ought to be naturally scarce—all to the further profit of the rich and to the further impoverishment of the poor.

Such is the present state of things. In this connection it is not surprising that the six millions sterling paid away to the State in purchase of the telegraphs has been severely felt, despite the benefits that are anticipated from its dispersion. The funds the best are but stationary in price, and people can buy any of them at 92¾ to 93¾ for consols, be no use has been secretly created to an unknown extent, though under the letter of the law, to pay for the telegraphs. And money, which when the telegraph purchase was effected stood at 2½ to 2¾ per cent in Lombard street, has advanced to 3¼ per cent. And we have been exposed to some of the dangers of inflation or speculation, against which we profess to be perpetually on our guard but are not, in consequence of this tel'graph movement. We are having cables in all directions to unite us with everywhere and a fortnight and all the shares of the companies embarked in these enterprises commanded high prices. Now they have fallen, and while some are at two discount others at the best command only par. Two cable constructing companies have been "bulled" up to outrageous prices, and now they are coming down by the run to the delight of a crowd of half ruined fools," but to the infinite peril of the Stock Exchange brokers. The Underground Railway mystery, through joining in the management and plexity in the accounts is for the present in the Court of Chancery; and while Mr. Parsons has retired to his seat made in Hampshire from the sale of an unbreakable office the shares which once stood at 115 are shunned by investors at 7. The dividends have shrunk accordingly. It is true that one of the great trunk lines, the London and Northwestern, the Midland, the Great Northern and some other railways are working extensively, and in connection at the adverse conditions just described not the less coin comes on this account. There has, indeed, much to be said in favor of the financial and commercial virtues which John Bull is said to have inherited from his Saxon ancestors, but they will do these towards abolishing the monopoly of the Bank of England by which money, the great moving power of trade, is rendered artificially scarce when it ought to be plentiful and artificially abundant, when it ought to be naturally scarce—all to the further profit of the rich and to the further impoverishment of the poor.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 80

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE EMERALD RING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN—TRAPEZE ACTS—THE RECLUSE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ENGLISH OPERA—DER FREISCHUTZ.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LOST AT SEA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—FROU-FROU.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHARLES FECHTER AS HAMLET.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—13 TEMPTATIONS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE 4-T THIEVES, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, March 21, 1870.

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12—Advertisements.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE have closed their cadetship investigations. As there were only three members compelled to vacate, and only one censured, the House is to be congratulated on its purity.

THE SAMARIA SAFE.—A cable telegram from Ireland, published elsewhere, confirms the report of the safety of the Cunard steamship Samaria. She was disabled at sea by the breaking of her shaft. One of her boats reached Queenstown yesterday for help. The Samaria laid forty miles off, and two steamtugs went out to bring her into port. Happy news.

CONGRESS.—We expect some interesting proceedings in Congress to-day. We may have something on the Cuban question, among other things; for surely, if General Banks intends to break ground in favor of Cuba, he has nothing to gain by waiting. On the contrary, we think that the provisional government of Spain is now in a favorable mood for the proper appreciation of a broad Congressional hint from Washington.

THE RICHMOND IMBROGLIO has resulted in another skirmish between the negroes and the new police, in which one of the policemen and three negroes were killed. The negroes fired in a volley from a dark alley upon a patrol, who immediately fired back, when the negroes fled. The whole difficulty is an exceedingly unfortunate one, coming, as it does, upon the heels of reconstruction, and marring, like a black blotch, the fair promise of regenerated Virginia.

A HOME THRUST.—The Congressional animus in regard to the army was well seen and well rebuked in a conversation between an officer and a Congressman touching the relative value of the services of each to the country. In answer to reasons why the pay should not be reduced the Congressman said, "Why, we can get plenty of men to take your place for thirty dollars a month." "Yes," replied the officer, "and we can get plenty to take your place for the stealings."

The Financial Policy of the President and Congress.

Last Friday morning the administration members of the Committee of Ways and Means—seven in number—called at the White House, where they had an hour and a half's interview with the President, mainly in relation to the Funding bill. The call was made in compliance with the express invitation of the President. The result of this important interview cannot now be stated with precision. By what right these servants of the people presume to keep their employers ignorant of the progress of the work they are well paid to perform we will not now stop to inquire. It is very clear, however, what course they ought to have determined upon. There are three parties interested in the Funding bill: First, the taxpayers, who pay both principal and interest; second, the capitalists, who have loaned their money to the government; third, the brokers, who stand between the two first named and make a little something from each. The Funding bill that passed the Senate on the 11th inst., and was made the subject of the White House conference on Friday last, is wholly in the interest of the brokers or middlemen. The interests of the taxpayers and bondholders were certainly not regarded by the framers as worthy of any consideration whatever; for, while the bill reduces the rate of interest paid to the latter, it adds vastly to the burdens of the former; in fact, it is arranged so that the middlemen can stand between the two and prey upon each.

As is usual in bills of the kind, the most nefarious portion is smuggled into the very last section, which provides for an increase of four hundred million dollars to the bonded interest-bearing debt of our country and about forty-one million dollars per annum additional subsidy to the national banks. Under its provisions national banking associations may absorb the four hundred million dollars of greenbacks now outstanding, and, by depositing them in the national Treasury to be cancelled, receive in return therefor seven hundred and twenty million dollars in gold-bearing bonds and currency—four hundred millions of the former and three hundred and twenty millions of the latter, the one bringing four per cent gold from the people's Treasury, and the other whatever interest the rapacity of national bankers may please to extort—not less than eight per cent on an average. In short, section nine of the Funding bill is worth, if it becomes a law, about forty-one million dollars per annum to the national banks that will certainly organize under its ample provisions. It is difficult to find language to properly characterize such a proposition. We are confident it will never pass the House. Instead of adding to the national banks those already in existence should be legislated out. Let the section be reversed or struck out entirely.

The object of a Funding bill is to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest and decrease the taxpayers' burden. The object of the bill now before the Committee of Ways and Means is to decrease the interest on the public debt, increase the taxpayers' burden and fill the pockets of the middlemen and coffers of the national banks. The duty of the committee is plain. They should prepare an entirely new bill, disencumbered of all national bank complications—a simple, plain Funding bill. Let agents be appointed at fixed salaries by the Treasury Department to take charge of and superintend the whole business, without the intervention of any [illegible] commission for the whole job. The Department should do its own work. Let them add a section making agents remit to the Treasury Department the proceeds of bonds whenever they amount to twenty thousand dollars, and in cities where there is an assistant treasurer they should deposit the proceeds of sales with him daily. The practice of letting agents have the free use of several million dollars of unadjusted balances month after month we have had, to say the least, quite enough of.

When the time arrives that funding is practicable let agents be appointed in the principal cities of England, France and Germany to change the existing bonds for new ones; but if we tender payment to our creditors let such payments be made only in New York and Washington—at our commercial or political metropolis. The Treasury Department can notify each series of the five-twenty bonds separately and offer the holders their money in New York, the interest to cease at a fixed day, or give them new bonds at the different convenient agencies in Europe. Whenever the new bonds can be sold at par the changing of the old for the new ones in Europe will be an easy matter.

THE CHEROKEE NATION, as an independent commonwealth, protests against the tyrannous legislation of the United States Senate in regard to certain lands taken under the treaty of 1866. This anomaly of a nation, which has a chief of its own and is half free and half subject to the laws and treaties of the United States, objects to being made the mere football of legislation. It does not like to have its lands and property and rights taken from it for a mere song without first being consulted. It objects to having its wealth portioned out among speculators by the secret decisions of the executive session. And so its chief, who is a ruling prince in the republic, accompanied by a delegation, has sent in to Congress a memorial on the subject, which, coming from a mere burlesque nationality, is a remarkably dignified and manly document.

MORE ALTERATIONS OF CERTIFIED CHECKS.—The attempts made last week by a pair of sharpers to deceive the bewitching brokers of Wall street into cashing altered checks, and the general feeling of insecurity regarding all bank checks which prevails, in consequence should induce the business community to adopt our suggestion of printing these checks in ink of different colors for the various denominations. It is the only sure means of detecting fraud in this respect, and will prove an effectual checkmate to the harpies that prey on the business community.

MR. WEBB ON CUBA AND THE NAVY.—In another column will be found an interesting communication correcting some misstatements on points of fact in Mr. James Watson Webb's recent letter in regard to the struggle in Cuba. As a reporter of political events in that island Mr. Webb displayed ability and force, but as a reporter of naval movements he seems to have altogether failed.

The Churches Yesterday.

A clear, sunny morning greeted the pious and worshipful yesterday, inviting the indifferent as well as the devout to a pleasant stroll to their favorite places of worship. As a consequence of the delightful weather all the churches, and especially those patronized by our aristocracy, were well filled. Aside from the very natural craving for religious instruction which undoubtedly filled every breast, there were attractions sufficiently powerful to influence a large attendance. A wedding on Sunday is not of frequent occurrence; therefore it was that the union of "two souls with but a single thought" at the Church of the Divine Paternity was doubtless the reason why a brilliant and "highly fashionable" congregation crowded the pews and aisles of the temple. The occasion was seized upon by Dr. Chapin for the deliverance of a sermon which may or may not be regarded as pertinent, according to people's way of thinking. His text was a verse from Isaiah, which saith:—"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee; because he trusteth thee." Addressed to a woman about to enter upon a matrimonial life no advice could have been more appropriate. We deeply deplore the fact, but it is undeniably true, that all women do not keep their husbands in perfect peace. And Dr. Chapin probably thought of that fact when, in the course of his remarks, he referred to men who, in the midst of their perplexities, sometimes look upon the grave as a desirable place to flee to, where

The wicked cease from troubling
And the weary are at rest.

In connection with this Sunday marriage, which was of a social as well as of a religious character, it is noteworthy that an unusually large number of sermons were delivered yesterday on subjects bearing directly upon social life. At the Church of the New Jerusalem Rev. Mr. Giles preached a third sermon on "Heaven," in which he showed how virtue or vice reigned in the family circle through the conduct of the husband and wife; while at Plymouth church Mr. Beecher taught the "duty of witnessing from Christ" by drawing several pictures descriptive of what he had witnessed in society. It is needless to say that the reverend gentleman caused his auditors to indulge in a pious shower bath of tears, and subsequently dried them in the sunshine of smiles. At Brevoort Hall Rev. Mr. Bellows contrasted our home life and our religion in a very eloquent sermon. But probably the most remarkable discourse on a social topic was that delivered by Father Farrell at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church on the school question, and in which the priest gave expression to some of the most liberal sentiments that have emanated from the Catholic pulpit in the United States—sentiments which smack strongly of the views held by Father Hyacinthe.

Turning to the other temples, we find that at Grace Church there was more than the ordinary display of fashion and elegance, not the least noticeable feature being the gorgeous chariots which conveyed the elect part of the way to paradise. We are admonished that true religion is not inconsistent with display. Undoubtedly the wealthy fashionable carry their cross alike with the poor. It is noticeable, however, that some of the former carry theirs set with diamonds and rubies—probably from [illegible] for the divine instrument. Dr. Potter's sermon was on "Unclean Spirits" and was very able and convincing—Father Preston discoursed at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church on spirits, which he evidently deemed erring, if not positively unclean, his subject being confined to Catholic doubters and offending journalists. At the New England Congregational church on Fifth avenue Rev. Mr. Shurtevant, Jr., explained to his congregation the true test of Christian religion, and over in Brooklyn Father McGivern, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, taught the needful lesson of charity for the opinions of our neighbors.

Not only at the churches we have named, but at numerous others in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Washington, reports of which will be found elsewhere, the attendance was large, the congregations attentive and the sermons full of instruction and entertainment. Those who did not attend divine worship were doubtless prayed for by those who did, and so we feel hopeful that many souls were saved yesterday.

THE STREET OPENING MANIA.—The mania for opening streets is becoming as prevalent as the mania for blood-letting in olden times among allopathic physicians. Real estate speculators buy a plot of ground on Manhattan Island, and whether the necessities of the situation require it or not, streets must be laid out and the territory surrounding it graded accordingly. This costs an immense amount of money. If the city government would do justice to taxpayers they would not dally with landholders in this matter. There are certain sections of the unimproved portions of the city that imperatively demand the attention of the local as well as the State government. Property on the west side, fringing upon the borders of the beautiful Hudson and clasping our splendid Park, is surrendered to squatters, and respectable residents are obliged to submit for transit to such accommodations as the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company vouchsafes to afford. The street opening mania is becoming one of the bothers of taxpayers, and unless properly directed will become a serious and permanent disadvantage to our citizens.

AID TO MEXICO.—A communication from General Rosecrans will be found in another column urging the expediency of our rendering some aid to Mexico in her efforts at internal improvements. It certainly seems if internal improvements in Mexico were once assured on a large scale that she would become one of the wealthiest and greatest nations on the globe, and it is highly probable that if we gave her a good start or helped her materially her prosperity would reflect greater lustre on us and be an additional security for our own peace. But the great trouble that will, apparently, oppress Mexico forever, is the cause of the failure of all efforts to aid her. If the revolutions which are continually prevailing within her borders were to subside or be effectually quelled individual enterprise or government aid would seek her out and help build her up quickly enough.

Our Commercial Interests in the Eastern World.

The immensely valuable trade of the East has been always coveted by great commercial nations, and there has been an intense rivalry for it ever since Europe began to make commerce the source of its wealth, power and progressive civilization. From the dawn of commercial development the rich and populous countries of Asia, China, India, Japan and other Asiatic countries have been regarded as the greatest field for trading enterprise. England, Holland and France were rivals in that hemisphere, and Russia, too, in her overland trade. But since the United States grew to be a great commercial Power there has been another formidable rival. In fact, the two great rivals for the trade of the East hereafter will be this country and England. At present England has the supremacy. She has, too, undeniable and great advantages. Her vast empire in India not only gives her a monopoly of the trade there, but it places her in the most favorable position for holding on to a large share of that of China. Still, the United States can be a successful rival to England in China, Japan and other countries of Asia, if not in India. We have advantages also, and some that England cannot acquire. China, Japan, Sumatra, Borneo, Siam, Malacca, the Philippine Islands and all the countries and islands in that region are much nearer to the United States than to England. They are separated only from this country by one ocean, the navigation of which is easy. Even with the facilities that England or the other nations of Europe may have for trade through the Suez Canal, the communication from our Western shores to the great trading marts of Asia will be shorter, quicker and far cheaper. Our Pacific railroads will bring even New York and the other commercial cities on the Atlantic nearer to Eastern Asia than Europe is; and though England and Russia are pushing their telegraph lines to all points of the Asiatic Continent, with a view to control the trade with that part of the world, we shall soon have cables laid across the Pacific to compete with them. So far, then, as these modern agencies of commercial progress—the telegraph and steam power—go, this country has greater advantages than any other. The time is not distant when there will be a vast population on the Pacific side of the republic; when there will be several steamship lines to China, Japan and other ports of Asia; when we shall be in instant telegraphic communication with the Eastern World, and when our intercourse with the hundreds of millions of people there will be greatly enlarged.

But we must not forget that in this race those who seize the opportunities before them win, and those who do not, lose. Indeed, the finest opportunities may be thrown away by neglect. There is, as was said, a vast field for American enterprise and commerce in Asia and the Asiatic islands; but it needs exploring and cultivating. We want able men as representatives in that part of the world, and we want commercial and special agents to enlighten the governments and native chiefs about our country and the value of our trade. See what Mr. Burlingame accomplished! See what a position he placed the United States in and the prospects he has opened to his native country by his skill and liberal policy! If we had some such men as that gentleman, though in a less prominent [illegible] though as commercial agents only—spread over the different countries of Eastern Asia, we should soon find our commerce enlarging and spreading. England is using every means possible to extend and perpetuate her trade there, and we ought to do the same. It would not take many years, if we were to use the right means, to give this country that commercial supremacy which England now holds. Let us have able representatives to begin with, men of large experience and acquainted with these countries, and not backwoodsmen or mere local politicians—such men, for example, as the lamented Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Hart, the Chinese Imperial Commissioner of Customs, or Mr. Cæsar Moreno, the famous Asiatic traveller and scholar, who has become an American and who is now in this country. There is no one, probably, better acquainted with China, India and the countries of Eastern Asia generally. He was in Pekin when Mr. Burlingame was there, was the friend of that gentleman, and is acquainted with the leading men and chiefs in different parts of Asia. He has held very prominent positions, both in Asia and in his native country, Italy, before he became an American. He was a member of the Italian Parliament, and held a marked position there through the liberal, bold and progressive course he took. The President could not do better than to send Mr. Moreno to Asia in some representative capacity. In fact, we want more men there of like qualifications and experience. Looking at the depressed condition of our commerce since the war, at the necessity of extending it and thereby reviving our shipping interests, and at the splendid opportunity for American trade and enterprise in Asia, the government will make a serious mistake if it should not use all the means in its power to enlarge our commercial intercourse with the countries of Eastern Asia.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.—Despatches from Japan have informed us that Captain Eyre, of the steamship Bombay, had been sentenced. The sentence was six months' suspension. This sentence is simply absurd. Either Captain Eyre was guilty or he was not. If he was not guilty he ought to have been honorably acquitted. If he was guilty, as this sentence surely implies, his punishment ought to have been commensurate with his guilt. It is not our opinion that we have heard the last of this matter. It is a matter of international importance; and we shall be surprised if President Grant does not ask some explanation in the premises.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE—THE GREAT CAISSON.—The successful launching of the great caisson really looks as if work was intended, and it may now be considered that the bridge is virtually commenced. The great daily traffic between the cities of New York and Brooklyn is such that any facility offered in the means of communication must necessarily prove a boon to the public. The great success achieved on Saturday augurs well for the undertaking, and will doubtless encourage those who are interested in this important work.

The Democratic Muddle at Albany.

The democratic muddle at Albany has been pushed to charges of bribery and corruption among the brethren. This is very amusing and very absurd. But the absurdest feature in this business is the investigation ordered into these aforesaid charges. When the sky falls we shall catch the larks, and not before. The patriotic indignation of Fields is very fine, and so is the virtuous wrath of Ainsworth; but we think that we can see for all that the laughing nigger in the fence, with his thumb at his nose, signifying that the moon is not made of green cheese. Meantime, what with ring charters, huckleberry charters, rough and ready charters, free and easy excise and election bills, share and share about Senatorial police bills and various other schemes of democratic reconstruction, we are hopeful of great things for the boys of our primary elections. Jack Reynolds says that "hanging is played out," and we expect that a variety of other embarrassments against the freedom of the citizen in his choice of amusements and recreations, and the times and places thereof, will be removed.

The Park, for instance, is a pretty place; but its government is too aristocratic for the rough and ready boys, entirely. They want, as the frightened Puritans declare, the right to hold their picnics in those grounds, and a free range over them with their target excursions, and the right there to have a chicken or dog fight, if they wish it, and a bull-baiting on the Mall, and music and lager and liquor, and quarter races, and a touch of the "manly art" on Sundays, and no gray-coated policemen on the premises. Moreover, the boys—the election boys—according to the "bloated bondholders," want the Metropolitan police under the management of the unterrified democratic masses, which is a very natural wish on their part. And if they want only this they are magnanimous in this matter too, for they might demand the absolute abolition of the bothering police, but they do not. All they ask is that they (the rough and ready masses), as the majority, shall have the control of the city government, in all its details; and if you concede them this, you may make your salaries and sops, and jobs and tax levies any figure you please. And why not? Is not this reasonable? Looking at the democratic doctrines of municipal rights and popular rights, and the will and the rights of the majority of the responsible party and their power, what more would you have? We say nothing of the taxpayers, because it is simply their business to take things as they come and foot the bills.

But neither the Tammany men, nor the Mozilini democracy, nor the so-called young democracy, nor the country "cheesepress and hayloft democracy" seem to comprehend the beauties of this rough and ready compromise. Each and all these rings and cliques are hedging and ditching, sapping and mining for the inside track. In the fact, however, that every concession they make among themselves includes a concession to the rough and ready rank and file, the election boys, we see that they are coming to a settlement. The next two or three days will be fruitful, it is thought, of compromises all round; but whether the upshot will be a failure to give us a new Charter of any sort, or a Charter which will be knocked in the head in November, no man can tell. We can only wait in resignation and trust to luck.

Papal Infallibility—[illegible] Frightened.

In another place in the HERALD of this morning will be found two vigorous discourses, the one having special reference to the dogma of infallibility, and the other on the pretensions of Rome. From the mass of able discourses which we print this morning we select these two, because, as we have again and again said, infallibility is the question of the hour.

In the Church of the Messiah, Mr. Hepworth, a young and able divine, very eloquent and somewhat poetical, although a little narrow-minded for a Unitarian, preached on the question, "What Would Catholicism Do in America, if It Could?" In St. Peter's Episcopal church, a divine of larger experience, of perhaps more solid gifts, but less brilliant, and therefore less popular, discoursed on the "Arguments Alleged in Favor of the Dogma of Infallibility." Both discourses are good in their way. The discourse of Mr. Hepworth will be most admired by the multitude. That of Dr. Beach will be considered the more thorough and exhaustive by the thoughtful and reflecting few. In neither discourse do we discover anything new. The one tells us the old story of Papal pretension and bigotry and tyranny, and naturally enough comes to the conclusion that in free America, no matter what may be done at Rome or in New York or in Albany, the pretension and the bigotry and the tyranny can have no broad or permanent result. America is emancipated, and she cannot again, politically or religiously, be enslaved, least of all by a foreign Power. The other discourse is even more old fashioned, although more solid. It tells us that infallibility is not consistent with reason, not consistent with Scripture, not consistent with tradition, and that practically its results will be ruinous. Even Dr. Beach, however, does not imagine that either he or his friends are much in danger.

The real point of interest raised by both divines is that the Roman Council is somewhat putting Protestantism into a fright. If the Catholic Church be so antagonistic to American institutions and to the emancipated American spirit why make such a fuss about it? If infallibility be a humbug, if it be unsupported by reason, Scripture and tradition, and utterly opposed to the common sense of the nineteenth century, why should a sober, serious man like Dr. Beach make so much of it? Why not say with us: "Let the Pope have his own way. If infallibility pleases him let him indulge his pleasant dream. If the Council has no more sense than proclaim the dogma and justify all the nonsense of the Jesuits and the Ultramontanes generally, let the Council do what it will and thus teach this age of growing intelligence the true value of so-called infallible councils." We need some fresh evidence of clerical folly on a grand scale. To our mind this flutter among Protestants is good proof that even they begin to feel the hollowness of their position. In our judgment they are all wrong. One and all of them seek to multiply dogmas, to enlarge and complicate creeds. What we want is not complexity but simplicity—not to be tied hand and foot, and made to think and act like slaves, but to be free, physically and intellectually; not Rome but Christ; not the Pope with his anathemas and his *schemas* and his bulls, but Christ, with His simple teaching and His sweet benedictions. It is time we were free from all the creeds and back at the Sermon on the Mount. Protestants may rail at Rome as they may, and Rome may forge her spiritual chains as she will, but thinking men who love the name and teaching of Jesus Christ will fail to find in either helpers in the great work of founding and building a universal Church. We have already often advised the Pope and his friends. We now advise Hepworth and Beach and the rest. Let them help us to fewer dogmas, simpler creeds. We are already impatient of the yoke. Our fathers fretted under it. We cannot bear it.

Napoleon and the Pope—Light from the East.

Napoleon's diplomacy towards Rome, and, *vice versa*, the diplomacy of the Holy See towards France, is exceedingly active just now. The Marquis de Banneville, French Minister in Rome, has been summoned to the Tuileries for consultation. He will be thus engaged with his imperial master during the next week. The Pope's reply to the Cabinet note of Count Daru, asking for the admission of a French lay representative to the Council, is prepared, but has not yet left Rome. Cardinal Antonelli will "show off" in a grand "splurge" in this state paper, and, like our newspaper reporters nowadays, most probably "get ahead of everybody." The Ecumenical Council discussion of the twenty-one canons of the Church will not commence until after the French Minister returns from Paris to Rome. This will afford a fine chance to Napoleon, as everybody all over the world will be rejoiced should he retain that celebrated official just long enough to cause the assembled prelates to forget all about the *schema*, and to lose and mix up their papers and reports, and briefs and arguments, notes, in such a manner as that they will finally adjourn if only for health sake, and in order to enjoy the fresh breezes of the spring—particularly the gentlemen who hail from the United States and Canada. Napoleon the First was a great authority on canon law, but his action contemplated only one grand *schema*, and his arguments were brief, logical, and for the most part decisive.

It will be seen that the Sultan of Turkey is about to despatch a special envoy to Rome on the subject of the Armenian ecclesiastical troubles. Should the Marquis de Banneville meet this gentleman in the Holy City after being duly instructed by Napoleon, what then? Rome as a mediator and France in the Holy Places? Light wanted from Orient.

Financial Affairs in Europe.

It will be seen by our correspondence from London published in another part of the HERALD that bull and bear operations on "'Change," kite-flying schemes, stock speculations and other like gambling doings are not confined to this side of the Atlantic. We rather think London is ahead of New York in this respect. In fact, our financial "operators" appear to get their lessons from those of England. Money accumulates in the Bank of England, and, as may be seen by the European telegrams, it continues to accumulate largely in the Bank of France also. At the same time there is great distress in England and stagnation in legitimate business. It is natural, therefore, that when there is such an accumulation of money and little legitimate business for its employment, there should be a tendency to speculation. Still the Bank of England keeps the screws on pretty tight, and, consequently, our correspondent says, the public complain of the indifference and monopoly of that institution. The Banks of England and France hold together about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in specie. While English railroad and other stocks and bonds have fallen many of those of the United States, and particularly United States government securities, are rising. The demand for these latter continues active. But the English shareholders in the Erie Railroad and those interested in the Atlantic and Great Western are not satisfied with the appearance of things. The letter of our correspondent throws light on these and other such matters, and we recommend American financiers and stock speculators to read it for themselves.

The Approaching Trial at Tours.

Preparations are now being vigorously made for the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte at Tours, before the High Court of Justice—the highest court which France knows, and the only court which, in the case of so high a personage, can take cognizance of such an offence. Tours is a large and flourishing city and the principal place in Touraine. It is finely situated on the banks of the Loire, contains some twenty-seven thousand inhabitants, and is one of the chief centres of the silk trade. Tours is far enough from Paris to make it certain that the feelings of the mob will not have any effect on the fairness of the trial. Everything, indeed, gives us good reason to believe that the Emperor is resolved to see justice take its course. Henri Rochefort is to be taken to Tours as a witness against the Prince. Considering that Rochefort is a State prisoner, it is impossible to refuse to admit that the Emperor's conduct is magnanimous. The trial will command a large amount of interest, not in France only, but all over Europe and the world, and it will exercise the best talent of the empire. But we have no doubt as to the result. Tours will be gay on the occasion. Beauty and talent will crowd the judgment hall; but when all is over we shall be surprised if the Emperor has not convinced the French people of the honesty and sincerity of his intentions.

LET WELL ALONE.—There seems to be a sort of mania in Congress for tinkering at the national finances, and generally those who are most ignorant of the subject make the most noise about it. Yet there is no subject which calls more urgently for a *laissez faire* policy. The country will settle the financial problem for itself. The laws of trade, industry of the people, wonderful resources of the country and our rapid growth in wealth and population will regulate the finances and currency if Con-

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gress will let them alone. We are doing well enough now. We are paying the debt at the rate of nearly a hundred millions a year and are approximating a specie basis. Why, then, disturb this state of things? Too much legislation is an evil. It operates much as the practice of some quacks who physic their patients to death. Let well alone should be the motto of every member of Congress.

The War of the Allies Against Lopez.

We publish elsewhere the agreement drawn up in Asuncion, the seat of the provisional government of Paraguay, and signed by the representatives of the Brazilian empire and the Argentine Confederation, for the withdrawal of the greater portion of the allied troops from the confines of Paraguay. This step the Ministers pretend to consider is the proper course to pursue, on the plea that the war is ended. It is evident, however, from the language of the protocol, that the withdrawal of the forces is more a matter of necessity than a conscientious belief that Lopez is annihilated and powerless to make any further resistance in the field. The grand victories of the allies have proven at this late day singularly barren of results. True, they have driven the "tyrant Lopez," as they are pleased to call him, from his capital and principal strongholds; yet under all his reverses of fortune he preserves a defiant front, and with his handful of followers is able to successfully evade his pursuers.

The plain truth of the matter is that the war of the allies against Lopez has proved a failure, and were it not for the persistent obstinacy of Dom Pedro, of Brazil, it would have been brought to a close before this. So far as the Argentine Confederation is concerned, its alliance with Brazil was not a voluntary action, but a compact into which the Confederation was compelled to enter by the intimidating influences of the Brazilian empire. With regard to Uruguay, that republic was so completely in the power of its powerful neighbor that it would have been worse than madness to take an independent stand against the well known desires of Brazil to the contrary. Thus was an alliance formed which, while possessing all the semblance of voluntary action on the part of the high contracting parties, in reality contained none of its elements. Had the allies a less indefatigable foe to contend against than that which they met in the person of President Lopez, it is safe to maintain that the Paraguayan war—which, from its inauguration up to the present time, has spread over a period of nearly five years, and which has resulted in the devastation of a fruitful and bountiful province and the demoralization of an industrious people—would have been brought to a close long since.

From present indications, notwithstanding the protocol of the 24th of November, the war against Lopez will be continued. Though repeated announcements have been made that the army of the Argentine Confederation had been withdrawn, we learn from our South American correspondents and other sources that the Argentines are still in the field. Brazilian volunteers still linger in Paraguay, though the government long since announced that they would be recalled. The idea prevails, and not without some foundation for the belief, considering the depleted condition of the Brazilian treasury, that the reason why the volunteers are retained in Paraguay is on account of the inability of the government to give them their arrears of pay, the gratuity of three hundred dollars and the tract of three hundred acres of land promised to each on his return from the war. The position of Brazil is most humiliating. Defied by a State almost reduced to a desert, the great empire finds itself laden down with an enormous debt, its credit abroad destroyed and its armies unable to destroy or capture the few followers who still cling to Lopez and are true to him under every reverse of fortune. So long as Lopez lives and is at liberty the Paraguayan war will continue, unless in the meantime the obstinacy of Dom Pedro can be overcome by financial embarrassments, the discontent of his people and the advice of those whose love of country is not buried in their prejudices.

Our Special European Correspondence.

Our special writers in London, Paris and Madrid supply the very valuable and exceedingly interesting correspondence which appears in our columns this morning. The letters are dated to the 6th of March. They speak of finance, art, love, marriage, dress, balls, dances and American patriotic *fêtes* and diplomacy. Our London letter, which reports the financial condition prevailing in Europe, presents matter of great consequence. It is, therefore, treated separately. From Paris comes a very animated special account of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Field, of New York, in the French capital, concluding with many excellent and sage remarks on the happy effects which must ensue towards the equalization of the social balance of the world by such happy blendings of a free and educated transatlantic democracy with the lineal aristocracy of the old lands. The Papal coin was refused generally in Paris. Art was in triumphant elevation over French political squabbles, and the Cabinet difficulties and tactics of M. Ollivier were overshadowed, and, for the moment, unheeded, by the light and the beauties of the objects presented in the San Donato collection. General Sickles entertained a numerous and gallant company at the United States Ministerial residence in Madrid on Washington's birthday anniversary. The American Minister, as will be seen, was "everywhere" in the rooms, and the Stars and Stripes and the flag of Castile, and Spanish generals and Dons, and native and American beauties, and orators and merchants, and lawyers and "everybody" were commingled in the most happy and auspicious fraternity. Our special news budget is at all points hopeful for mankind in general, and for the Cubans in particular.

COLLECTOR BAILEY.—Numerous are the conjectures ventured by public opinion as to the cause of Collector Bailey's extraordinary absence from his office, and, it is feared, also from the city. Some tend to prove that the tempting overtures made by the whiskey ring were too strong for his mental power; others fain would assert that the many threats launched against him eventually turned him crazy, and that he sought solace in flight. A still stronger theory is advanced by many who profess to be well posted in his manner of filling his office—namely, that his line of conduct both towards the government and the public has obliged him to become an absentee in order to avoid prosecution, founded on a multiplicity of malpractices. Whatever may eventually prove to be the real cause of this unusual proceeding, it is to be hoped that the public mind may soon be relieved from the present state of uncertainty.

A DANGEROUS LOCALITY.—The murderous and cowardly assault committed upon Major Leland on Saturday night, by one of those ruffians who prowl in the vicinity of Prince and Mercer streets, knowing that there is a safe asylum in the "sporting crib" at that corner, is but a single example out of many which might be quoted to show the extremely dangerous character of that neighborhood. The murderer's refuge in question is well known to the police, and this is not the first time that ruffians have escaped them through its friendly assistance. Any respectable citizen may be assaulted in like manner if he venture near this murderous locality after dark. The police are evidently afraid of its denizens or they would have been driven out of it long ago.

THE ELECTION FRAUD WITNESSES.—District Attorney Morris, over in Brooklyn, was resolute to prosecute certain of the persons concerned in the election frauds in that city. He had his cases all made up and his witnesses ready. The defence was very anxious to get hold of the witnesses before the cases should come to trial. The District Attorney wisely concealed the names of his witnesses, however, until Judge Pratt gave an order from the bench that the District Attorney should give the names of his witnesses to the defence two days before trial. What is the result of that order? Simply that the witnesses have been tampered with, and that when the cases are called for trial the witnesses are always out of the way.

ERIE ALWAYS TURNING UP—Not only in the courts, in Wall street and on the track, but also in barrooms. The employés of the company seem to be infected with the reckless, domineering spirit of their masters, and on Saturday last, because one of their number was turned out of a restaurant, they stormed the place *en masse* and beat the offender in the most brutal manner. Might not a little legal surgery, occasionally and judiciously administered, benefit these "Erie-pressible" desperadoes?

THE HERALD IN THE COUNTRY.

[From the Waverly (N. Y.) Enterprise, March 15.]

For the news—political, secular or religious—and, in fact, in all matters of interest to American citizens the NEW YORK HERALD takes and maintains the lead. It is authority on all subjects. It invariably gives the latest news from all quarters of the globe. Its typographical features are pleasing and the matter is systematically arranged, and, in fact, the paper is well made up throughout. We could not enjoy life without the HERALD.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Senator B. F. Rice, of Arkansas; Dr. Ormsbey, of Albany; Colonel W. H. Sibley, Colonel J. S. Merriam and H. Thompson, of St. Paul; Dr. Richardson, of Massachusetts; Colonel C. T. Pollard, of Alabama; Senator A. J. Clarke, of Boston; Colonel W. O. C. Sidney, of California, and General J. J. Peck, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel S. Geer, of Pennsylvania; Professor J. Batchelor, of Paris, and Major James Devean, of Virginia, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Colonel R. P. Noah, of Washington; C. S. Gale, of Idaho; Major S. E. Strenz, of Geneva; W. W. Mead, of the United States Navy; Colonel A. Arnett, of St. Louis; Major D. Curran, of Massachusetts, and Colonel H. F. Hart, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge John L. Talcott, of Buffalo; J. G. Howard, of Troy, and J. P. Rundlett, of Boston, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

C. M. Rockfellows, of Syracuse; Captain H. H. Boardman of Fall River; J. Clapp, of Binghamton, and C. N. Yeamans of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Smythe, of New Hampshire; W. L. Appleton, of Boston, and Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hoffman House.

Dr. F. E. Wilder, of Port Royal, S. C.; Alfred Ely, of Rochester; L. P. Hulburd, of New Jersey, and E. Foster Jones, of Boston, are at the Coleman House.

F. C. Bangs, of South Amboy; E. K. Moore, of the United States Navy; J. Thurman, of Washington, and E. P. Ames, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Governor J. T. Hoffman, for Albany; Colonel Davis, for West Point; R. W. Roach, for Troy; E. A. Buck and S. D. Caldwell, for Buffalo.

Personal Notes.

Montgomery Blair bankers after Congress again.

Mr. A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia, is to become a Washington editor.

Macruder is lecturing in New Orleans on Maximilian and Carlota.

Jeff Davis' new book is to be about Mexico, where his main unpleasantness was with his father-in-law, General Taylor.

Judge Busteed is holding Bankrupt Court in Montgomery, Ala. Nearly everybody in the court there is busted probably.

Judge Howe, who charged the female grand jury, in Wyoming, was an army officer during the war, being colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois regiment.

Captain Ewing, in the *Putnam County* (Ohio) *Sentinel*, offers to make the following wager:—Fifty dollars that there will be women in Congress within three years.

Miss Madalon Louisa Stockwell, of the Freshman class of the University of Michigan, is twenty-three years of age, and is treated with uniform courtesy by her youthful classmates of the sterner sex.

The Boston *Post*, referring to Seward, says it is the "fresh, ninety-day spirit of the man that buoys him up." That is not what Seward himself calls it, nor is it so nominated on the label.

Aaron Alpeora Bradley, the negro Georgia ex-Senator, intends residing hereafter in South Carolina as his recent visit to Columbia proved to him that the present negro paradise was the legislative halls of South Carolina. Bradley is said to be a native of Edgefield district, and not a former slave of the Hammond estate.

OCEAN GATEWAYS TO THE POLE.

Professor T. B. Maury will deliver, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening, a highly entertaining and scholarly lecture, entitled "The Ocean Gateways to the North Pole." The lecturer's profound knowledge of the subject on which he treats, and its vital interest in connection with the subject of Arctic exploration and research, are guarantees that the discourse will be replete with general interest and scientific exactitude of definition. A large number of elaborate colored diagrams and charts have been prepared to aid in the delineation of the Professor's theme.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALITIES.

Early yesterday morning Henry Pemberton, a lad eleven years of age, died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on Saturday afternoon by being run over near the corner of West Broadway and Canal street by car No. 77 of the Eighth avenue line. Henry had both his legs fearfully crushed, and was otherwise much injured. After his death, by permission of Coroner Keenan, the body of deceased was removed to the residence of his parents, No. 108 Madison street, where the circumstances attending the matter will be investigated before Coroner Flynn.

Mary Pahl, two and a half years of age, whose parents reside at 174 Third street, while at play in the street nearly opposite the house on Saturday afternoon, was run over by car No. 16 of the avenue C line and almost instantly killed. Edward Blake, driver of the car, was arrested by order of Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, and held to await the result of an investigation before Coroner Flynn. It has been stated the driver did all in his power to stop the car and save the life of the child.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Steamship Samaria Disabled Off the Irish Coast, but Relieved.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Trial and Habeas Corpus of the Prosecutors.

French Diplomacy Towards the Holy See and Active Negotiations with Rome.

Turkish Mission to the Eternal City.

FRANCE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte Presented for Trial.

PARIS, March 20, 1870.

Prince Bonaparte has arrived at Tours in charge of an officer of the *gendarmerie* and accompanied by a chief officer of the police.

The Prosecution and Habeas Corpus.

PARIS, March 20, 1870.

M. M. Paschal Grousset, who sent Victor Noir to Prince Bonaparte on the morning of the fatal affray, and M. Millière, both on the editorial staff of *La Marseillaise*, are also in fours as witnesses in the Prince Pierre Bonaparte trial.

Rochefort, Grousset and Millière were transported in charge of officers because undergoing sentence as prisoners at La Salate Pelagie.

Reporting to the Tuileries.

PARIS, March 20, 1870.

Arrangements have been made to send telegraphic reports of the progress of the trial to the Emperor every two hours.

Public Excitement.

LONDON, March 20, 1870.

A despatch from Tours reports that the city is excessively crowded with strangers eager to witness the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

The railroad trains to that point are overloaded with passengers.

Light from Rome.

PARIS, March 20, 1870.

The Marquis de Banneville, the French Ambassador in Rome, is expected to arrive here to-day. He has received a *congé* for eight days, and has been summoned hither for consultation.

ROME.

French Diplomacy.

ROME, March 20, 1870.

It is believed that the absence of Marquis de Banneville, the French Minister to the Holy See, will last three weeks.

Plenty of Work on Hand.

ROME, March 20, 1870.

The Council discussion of the twenty one canons of the Church will not begin until the Marquis de Banneville, the French Minister in Rome, returns to the Holy City from Paris.

France Still at the Door.

ROME, March 20, 1870.

The answer to the note of Count Daru demanding admission of a French representative to the Council has not yet left Rome, as was reported.

"Attention!" "Take Order!"

ROME, March 20, 1870.

The Pope forbade the French prelates from celebrating mass for the soul of the Count de Montalembert, considering it a demonstration of hostility to the Ecumenical Council. An Italian bishop officiated, and the Pope attended in one of the galleries.

As the ceremonies took place while the Council was in actual session few of the bishops could assist.

From the Orient for a Placebo.

ROME, March 20, 1870.

The arrival is expected here from Constantinople of an agent of Ali Bashe charged with obtaining concessions to calm the agitation of the Armenians caused by the infringement of their privileges by the Papal Court.

SPAIN.

The Clergy Brought to the Book.

MADRID, March 20, 1870.

The official gazette publishes a decree requiring the bishops and clergy to take the oath to the constitution within one month.

GERMANY.

The Scheldt Dues Abolition Treaty.

PARIS, March 20, 1870.

Mecklenburg has ratified the treaty for the abolition of the Scheldt dues.

PORTUGAL.

An Expedition to China.

LISBON, March 20, 1870.

The Portuguese government will send an expedition to restore order at Macao.

THE STEAMSHIP SAMARIA.

Disabled and Under Tow.

QUEENSTOWN, March 20, 1870.

A boat from the steamer Samaria reached this port at six o'clock this morning. It left the steamer forty miles off with her shaft broken.

Two tugs have gone to bring her in.

CUBA.

Departure of the Captain General for Nuevitas—The Cuban Turncoat Arango Accompanies Him.

HAVANA, March 20, 1870.

Captain General de Rodas, accompanied by Secretary Fernandez and General Ferrer de Couto, of the New York *Cronista*, and his full staff, sailed this afternoon for Nuevitas. On his arrival there he will proceed to Puerto Principe. The length of time he intends to be absent is not known. General Napoleon Arango, late of the rebel army, arrived in Havana this morning and sailed with the Captain General, in order to aid him with his influence in the restoration of peace.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Attempt to Blow Up a House in San Francisco—The San Diego Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1870.

The steamer China brought 10,899 packages of tea, 5,730 of which are for New York, and 165 bales of silk, forty-eight of which are for New York.

Unknown parties last night attempted to blow up the residence of the Belgian Consul. The Consul is now on a visit to Europe, and his residence was occupied by several well-known citizens. The building was considerably damaged, but no one was injured.

The reports from the San Diego gold fields are favorable. A large number of ledges have been found, some of which are very rich. The placer diggings are not extensive. Two mining districts have been formed and a town has been laid out. It is intended to prospect the range south into Lower California, which is believed to be rich in gold.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fall of a Church in Fall River—Twelve or Fifteen Persons Injured.

FALL RIVER, March 20, 1870.

This afternoon while a large congregation were assembled in an incomplete French Catholic church to witness the blessing of the corner stone the floor gave way and about 200 people fell twelve feet into the cellar. Twelve or fifteen are known to have had limbs broken, and many others were injured.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The Court of Inquiry at Yokohama—Funeral of Captain Williams.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1870.

All of the morning's papers contain editorial comments on the proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry held in Yokohama on the Oneida disaster, and all condemn its action. The course pursued by Minister Delong is approved.

The funeral of Captain Williams, of the Oneida, took place in Yokohama on the 8th of February. The ceremonies were very imposing. Minister Delong and Lieutenant Commander Mullen were the chief mourners. The French, Prussian and English Ministers, the Admiral of the English navy and military and naval officers of various nationalities, the Consular staff and a large concourse of civilians were in attendance.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Accident at Kern's Shaft, Near Plymouth—Ten Men Seriously Injured—Homicide in Plymouth.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 20, 1870.

On Thursday night a serious accident occurred at the Delaware and Hudson Canal shaft No. 1, known as Kern's shaft, situated near Plymouth, by which ten men were seriously, though not fatally, injured. From some derangement in the machinery the carriage on which was a car containing the ten men started down the shaft without the counterbalancing weights. Before it reached the bottom the brakes were applied, but not quick enough to stop the carriage, although its fall was much lessened in velocity. The shaft was 260 feet deep.

On Friday evening a man named Everett Van Loon, son of ex-Sheriff Samuel Van Loon, was shot by John Gallagher in a drunken row in Jessup's tavern in Plymouth. He died in less than two hours. Gallagher was arrested and finally committed to jail to await trial. The same night a man was shot in the hand and arm in a row at the Boston mine, near Plymouth.

THE PIEGAN MASSACRE.

Report of General Sully to General Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 20, 1870.

The following correspondence will be published in the *Tribune* to-morrow morning:—

HELENA, Montana, March 6, 1870.

To Lieutenant General P. H. SHERIDAN:—

CHICAGO.

GENERAL.—I see by to-night's papers a telegraphic despatch from the Associated Press in regard to Baker's attack on the Piegans which may place me in a false light in regard to what I have written to the Interior Department, and what are my opinions in regard to the matter. The telegraphic report makes it appear as if I censured the action of Colonel Baker and the military authorities, and as your name is brought in this same telegram I take the liberty of sending you my report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the subject. Please excuse the mistakes which the clerk has made. I had not time before the mail started to have another copy made.

A. G. SULLY, Lieutenant Colonel Third Infantry.

General Sully says:—

I have delayed making my official report to you concerning the late attack of Colonel Baker's command on a camp of the Blackfeet. Colonel Baker's attack was a complete surprise and the punishment he gave them was one of the most severe lessons that the Indians have received. It is to be hoped this lesson will inspire them with some respect for the government. The smallpox, which they had at the time, has since spread fearfully among them. This may strike such terror among them and make them so dejected this winter that there may be no difficulty in making arrangements with the nations next spring that will secure peace in this section of the country for a year or two at least; for I do not believe perfect peace can be secured till measures are taken to stop the Indians north of the line from stealing horses and selling them in the British possessions. However, in about two months matters will develop themselves, and we will be better able to form an opinion of what their future conduct will be.

MISSISSIPPI.

Postage for the Legislature—The Officers of the Two Houses—Prospects for the Re-Election of Ames to the Senate.

MEMPHIS, March 20, 1870.

A special despatch to the *Avalanche* from Jackson, Miss., says:—In the House yesterday a resolution was passed allowing each member one dollar's worth of postage stamps per week.

The committee appointed to decide what officers were necessary for the Legislature reported yesterday that it was absolutely necessary to have thirty-four, besides the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and the committee clerks.

The republicans, in caucus, resolved to re-elect General Ames to the United States Senate in case of his rejection by that body.

CONNECTICUT.

The Charges Against the Chief of Police of New Haven—A Preacher Struck With Paralysis in the Pulpit.

NEW HAVEN, March 20, 1870.

Mayor Fitch has called a special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, to meet on Monday, to receive the charge against Chief of the Police William J. Bowen, who, it is asserted, was detected on Saturday evening committing a criminal and immoral act. The city was much excited on the subject to-day, and the matter was the theme of universal discussion.

The Rev. William P. Collins, pastor of the Methodist church in Fair Haven, was struck by paralysis soon after commencing his sermon Sunday morning. At nine o'clock this evening he was not expected to live until morning. He was well known throughout the New York East Conference.

CUBA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 20, 1870.

The following were the prices of merchandise at the close of business yesterday:—

Sugar—There is a better feeling in the market, and holders demand an advance. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 52,000 boxes and 3,800 hhds. to foreign ports and 18,000 boxes to the United States. The stock in the warehouses of Havana and Matanzas is 368,000 boxes and 25,000 hhds. Several plantations have finished grinding, and the crop has been cleared up much earlier than in former years. This year's yield is estimated at fifteen to twenty per cent short of last year. Laid dull; in tierces, 19½c.; in 25-pound tins, 22¾c. per pound. Flour active at $10 75 per bbl. Petroleum dull. Potatoes flat at $2 50. Hams in demand at 24c. for common salted and 26½c. for sugar cured. Shooks in demand; box, 9¼ feals. Empty hogsheads in demand at $8. Hoops, $46. Freights dull.

CHINA MARKETS.

SHANGHAE, Feb. 11,
VIA SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1870.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS.—The market has improved; the stock on hand amounted to 79,000 pieces of drills, 25,000 pieces of jeans and 11,000 pieces of sheetings.

BLACK TEAS.—The settlements have been light; good common 16 a 20 taels.

GREEN TEAS.—Business restricted and prices firm. Common to fair Nychow and Moyune kinds, 33 a 41 taels; stock, 40,000 packages. The total settlements and reshipments to date are 44,000 packages.

SILKS are active and prices have advanced. The stock is small, mainly mixed parcels; the settlements for the month were 2,500 bales, making the total to date 36,800 bales, 526 bales of which were shipped to the United States. Best No. 3 Tsatlees, 570 a 575 taels; best No. 3 Hamins, 470 taels.

EXCHANGE on London, 6s per tael; on Paris, 7f. 57½c. per tael. Freights to New York, £2 10s.

Hong Kong Markets.

HONG KONG, Feb. 12,
VIA SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1870.

EXCHANGE on London, 4s. 5½d. a 4s. 5¾d. for sixty days bills.

JAPAN MARKETS.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 13,
VIA SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1870.

Business generally is unusually dull. Exports—Silk in good demand at advanced rates; settlements, 700 bales; Nybash and Sinchee, best to extra, $870 a $900; Oshu, best to extra, $880 a $930; inferior to medium, $700 a $810; Coshiu, medium to best, $680 a $750; total exports of the current season, 8,899 bales. Tea—The settlements have been light; the stock is small and prices are firm and unchanged.

MANILA MARKETS.

MANILA, Jan. 31,
VIA SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1870.

Sugar—The market has a downward tendency; about 1,100 tons have been taken for New York and Boston. Hemp is active and firm, with an upward tendency, owing to the light stock; quoted at $11 Cordage has a firm demand; quoted at $16 per picul. Exchange on London, 4s. 4d. There have been no freight engagements for the United States during the month; the rates are nominal; quoted at $10, gold, for sugar and hemp.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The base ball season in Cincinnati will probably open on the 16th of April with a game between the Red Stockings and a picked nine. The Red Stockings will bat in the same order as they did last year and occupy the same positions. They are practicing daily.

THE RICHMOND TROUBLES.

A Platoon of Ellyson's Police Fired Upon by a Crowd of Negroes.

One Policeman and Three Negroes Killed.

RICHMOND, March 20, 1870.

All matters in relation to the Mayoralty imbroglio are in *statu quo*. Crowds have generally dispersed, except on street corners near the station house in which Chahoon is intrenched.

With one of these gangs a collision has just occurred. A patrol of Mayor Ellyson's police were passing an alleyway, in the neighborhood of Jefferson street, when several shots were fired at them by the negroes, killing special policeman Richard O. Bush and slightly wounding detective Knox. The police returned the fire, but with what effect is not known, as the negroes immediately fled. This neighborhood is chiefly tenanted by negroes, and as soon as the police arrived at the alleyway the lights in the houses were all put out, and the negroes poured in a volley, with the above result.

The feeling among the special police is much aroused by the loss of their comrade at the hands of negroes, but the calmness and decision of Mayor Ellyson fully controls it. It is the opinion of one of the captains that two or three negroes must have been killed by their fire.

Negroes having arms in their possession are now being brought in. Quiet prevails in every other quarter of the city.

Additional Particulars of the Negro Assault on Ellyson's Police—Three Negroes Killed and Several Wounded.

RICHMOND, March 20—Midnight.

The attack upon Mayor Ellyson's police to-night proved to be more formidable than was at first supposed. The negroes assailed them with bricks at the same time they opened fire, and wounded several. Detective Knox was struck with a brick after he was wounded, and he supposes he shot and killed the negro who threw it.

From all sources of information it is positively ascertained that three negroes were killed outright in the encounter and several wounded.

In the early portion of the night the negroes in the vicinity of Chahoon's fort stoned the Ellyson police when they commenced to light the gas lamps of the city, and from that time they were riotous in their demonstrations until the collision took place.

A visit to the scene of the encounter at midnight found all still and quiet, and not a living soul could be seen, and lights had generally been extinguished in the residences.

Another Account.

RICHMOND, March 20—Midnight.

A dense crowd of blacks standing all day around Chahoon's headquarters, at the Third station house, so blocked up the streets that to night Mayor Ellyson determined to clear them away. At eleven o'clock he sent a force of men there, who proceeded to clear Jefferson street. They were fired upon by the negroes, and Richard Bush, a member of the special force, was instantly killed and Captain William Knox wounded. The Ellyson police then fired on the crowd, who, after resisting the attack, were driven off. The negroes carried their dead and wounded, if there were any, with them. The police succeeded in clearing the streets, and at this time all is quiet. Bush's body was taken to the City Hall.

The Controversy Between General Canby and Governor Walker—The Former's Right to Interfere Denied.

RICHMOND, March 20, 1870.

Governor Walker has sent a reply to General Canby's letter, in which the Governor quotes all the acts of Congress on the subject to show that General Canby had no shadow of authority to interfere with the municipal affairs unless called on by the Legislature or State authorities; nor has he any authority in the orders issued by the President or the Secretary of War. He says it is clear from a letter written by General Canby to Mayor Chahoon on the 15th inst., that General Canby had determined to protect Chahoon in exercising the functions of an office which, under the laws of the State, he did not and could not hold. Governor Walker says that as the chief executive officer of the State he will see its laws faithfully performed, and when he finds the power of the State inadequate he will call in the aid of the United States. He contends that in a municipal difference in New York neither General Canby nor any military officer would have interfered, nor should it be done in Virginia, a State that stands on the same footing in the Union with any other. An appended letter from Mayor Ellyson states that General Canby, on the night of the 17th inst., said he would get Chahoon's friends to advise him to withdraw his men from the station house, and Parson should discharge his special police and take possession. The next day General Canby himself took possession.

NEW JERSEY NEWS.

Yesterday forenoon a boy named Thomas Jefferson, aged twelve years, died at St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, from the effects of injuries received by being run over on the Morris and Essex Railroad by a locomotive. His leg was amputated, and lockjaw set in, hastening the boy's death. His parents reside in Hudson City. Coroner Crane will hold an inquest to-day.

The poor stranger who was found beaten badly on the track of the Erie Railway, and who was committed to the county jail for alleged drunkenness, expired in prison, at Hudson City, on Saturday night. Up to the moment of his departure he was unable to reveal his name. Coroner Burns has the case in hand now, and some light may be thrown on the mystery. It is universally believed that the man was murdered.

Mr. William Taylor, who was so badly beaten in his own restaurant, at Jersey City, on Saturday evening, is still suffering much from his wounds, and is in a precarious condition. The men Connell and Kinsley were arraigned before the Recorder yesterday and committed without bail to await the result of Mr. Taylor's injuries. The prisoners vehemently protested against imprisonment, alleging that they had been shot at before commencing the struggle. Mr. Ackerman has not yet been arrested.

At an early hour yesterday morning officer Ryan discovered smoke issuing from the stable of Judge Allen, at No. 102 Newark avenue, Jersey City, and soon after that the place was on fire. By vigorous exertions he succeeded in quenching the flames before the bundles of hay and other combustible materials could be ignited. He then found that lighted matches had been thrown through a ventilating aperture into the stable, where horses were at the time. Had the wooden structure been consumed the whole cluster of houses would have inevitably been burned down. All search for the ruffians who attempted to fire the place proved fruitless, but the people living thereabouts have a strong suspicion of some parties and will have them arrested.

The ferryboat D. S. Gregory left the Jersey City slip at eight o'clock last evening for Desbrosses street, and had not been more than 300 yards out when a cry was raised that a man had tumbled overboard from the bow. The boat was stopped, ropes and life preservers were thrown out, but the man, after struggling for about a minute, disappeared under the water. The deck hands are quite positive that the individual was a man, while the watchman on the Union dock declares as positively that it was a young girl, dressed in black silk, as he saw the body float under the dock and the hat sailing a short distance off. The body has not been recovered. It is uncertain whether the individual committed suicide or was accidentally drowned.

BURGLARY IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

Willis Brooks, alias Joseph Whitney; Joseph Campbell and George Brown, all colored, were arrested by Captain McDermott and detectives Dunn and Glynn, of the Eighth precinct, on Saturday night, on the second floor of the premises No. 84 West Houston street, occupied by Emma Benedict, they having succeeded in forcing open the door to a front bedroom and stealing a quantity of furs and clothing, valued at $1,407, the property being found in their possession as they were in the act of leaving the premises. They were arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, when a complaint was preferred against them, to which they stated they had nothing to say, but were committed in defaults of $3,000 bail each.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEWARK BAY BRIDGE.

The drawbridge over Newark Bay, on the Newark and New York Railroad, was disabled on Friday night by a schooner, which struck the bridge with great force. The passengers who left New York at ten o'clock had to return and proceed by the New Jersey Railroad. The train from Newark had to back up when it arrived at the bridge, and the passengers from Newark to New York took the New Jersey Railroad. The damage was repaired Saturday.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

The sixty-sixth and last performance of one of the most artistic and finished delineations of a strange, *outré* and contradictory character ever witnessed on any stage—Booth's Hamlet—took place on Saturday last before a truly immense and fashionable audience. The play was withdrawn to permit Mr. Booth, before the conclusion of his engagement, to appear in his other well known characters. On the first three nights of this week, commencing this evening, he will play Sir Giles Overreach, in Massinger's celebrated comedy, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday matinée, Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons." Mrs. Waller makes her last appearance on Saturday night as Meg Merrifies.

Fox, having a clear field now, and no one to dispute the palm of melancholy and comedy with him, enters upon the sixth week of his inimitable comic Hamlet at the Olympic. Crowded houses attest the popularity of this dainty titbit of comedy, which must satisfy any theatrical epicure.

"Frou-Frou," a cabinet picture of society, and a lifelike photograph of the human heart, is at the zenith of success at the Fifth Avenue. The management has been obliged to give two matinées weekly to accommodate the number of patrons, and also on occasions to seat some of the audience in the orchestra itself.

"Lost at Sea" has lost none of its attractions at Wallack's, and the picturesque bridge scene and the startling fire effects will be presented until further notice.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have held their own with the public longer and with fewer vicissitudes than any other representatives of Irish drama that we know of. Their names have become household words wherever the Emerald Isle is known, and year after year, in Europe and America, their seasons have been uniformly successful. Their last engagement at Niblo's has proved no exception to the rule. The best of their Irish *repertoire*, "The Emerald Ring" has been produced in faultless style. It would be a hopeless task to analyze an Irish play, as love, fun and fighting are so inextricably mixed up in it that Donnybrook Fair itself would be an orderly procession in comparison. "The Emerald Ring" has all the choicest elements of the Hibernian characteristics in it and as a stage piece it never tires. At its first production at the Broadway last year it became a favorite at once, and since it has been placed on a larger stage, and with all the scenery, effects and appointments one would desire, there is little doubt now of a renewal of public favor. The irrepressible Barney and his clever wife, of course, carry everything through by their champagne humor and sparkle, and Miss Vernon, Mrs. France and Messrs. John Dana, who made a decided hit as Rascal Jack), Carlen and Levick prove very able assistants. Telbin's beautiful panorama of the Lakes of Killarney are again introduced in this play. The scenes of the wreck and the rising of the tide are in the best style of Niblo's, and whoever knows the high reputation of the house in this respect can imagine the effect of these sensational situations.

"Martha" proved more genial and attractive to the New York public, as presented by the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company at the Academy of Music, than Mozart's old-fashioned work. To-night "Der Freischutz" will be given, with the valuable assistance of the chorus of the Arion Society; on Tuesday Auber's charming opera, "The Black Domino" and on Wednesday Mr. Albert Lawrence takes a benefit in "Trovatore." The company comprises the best *ensemble* for English opera that probably ever appeared in this city, and we hope that they will appear before the conclusion of their engagement in some real English operas, instead of translations from the German and Italian, which cannot be expected to match the originals.

Mr. William A. Moore, one of the veterans of the metropolitan stage in every phase of management, and whose reputation and liberality have always been of the most unassailable kind, takes a benefit at Niblo's on Wednesday afternoon, at which an unusual combination of theatrical talent will be presented. Miss Matilda Heron will give the last act of her unequalled "Camille;" Messrs. Falconer, Massett and Jackson will recite; a portion of Wallack's company will enact the comedietta of "Fo, fy and Fifty;" Mr. Hackett will appear as Mons. Mallet; Dan Bryant, Dave Reed, Mlle. Rose and M. Ajax will introduce some terpsichorean feats, and last, though by no means least, the originator of the benefit, Mr. Barney Williams and his talented wife will appear in a farce. The object, the occasion and the bill should crowd the house.

Jim Jubilee is piping Pelion upon Ossa each week in adding attractions to "The Twelve Temptations." More new dancers are announced, and, of course, fresh dances.

A new classical burlesque, "Sappho," is promised this evening at Wood's Museum. Dominick Murray and the Rand Sisters still remain for the matinees.

MacEvoy's "Hibernicon" every night at Apollo Hall.

A "flying trapeze woman" and a "dauntless athlete" are the latest sensations at the Bowery.

"The Three Guardsmen" will be given every evening.

The Comique announces "fifty star artists" in a variety bill.

"Snoo Fly" has passed its 100th night at Bryant's and is supplemented by a cork Hamlet.

Birch and Backus have made a decided hit as "The Female Brokers of Wall Street," and will appear every night in this laughable burlesque.

"The Exile of Erin" is Tony Pastor's latest, and he promises to introduce Hamlet this week in a police court, a locality never dreamed of before for the melancholy Dane.

Mlle. Caroline Rolland and Tom Barry make their first appearance at the New York Circus this week. There has been no diminution of patronage at this establishment during the entire season.

"Le Petit Faust," "Litschen and Fritschen" and "The Ladder of Fame" are on the bills of Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

The New York Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, will give a concert at Association Hall on Tuesday, at which Sig. Salvotti and Messrs. Haner, Thatcher, Gilder, Mora and Lowenberg will appear.

Mr. Fechter and Miss Leclerq will appear this evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in "Hamlet," and to-morrow night in the "Lady of Lyons," under the management of Mr. T. E. Morris.

Mrs. Conway brings out Mr. Daly's "Frou-Frou" at the Park, Brooklyn, to night.

A variety bill of real excellence is promised at Hooley's.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A daughter of J. Rodenburger, of Baltimore, Md., aged seven years, was fatally burned on Saturday by her clothing accidentally igniting at a stove.

George W. Pierce, of Westfield, Mass., accused of attempting to extort $25,000 from James Fisk, Jr., was committed on Saturday in default of $4,000 bail to await trial in May.

The bleaching and dye works of S. Merry & Co., at Pawtucket, R. I., were almost entirely destroyed on Saturday night by the explosion of a kier. The kier was filled with yarn for bleaching, and a skein became wedged in the steam conducting pipe, causing the disaster. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000. No person was injured.

The contract for constructing the Connecticut Valley Railroad, running parallel with the Connecticut river, from Hartford to Saybrook, forty-four miles, was on Saturday awarded to Messrs. Clyde & Dillon, who are to complete the work before the close of next winter. They will commence immediately, at about twelve different points. The bid was in the neighborhood of $625,000, and they take fifteen per cent of it in stock.

The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court of Chicago have found bills of indictment against three members of the Board of Public Works and Rufus Rose and Cass Chapman, architects of the new Court House. The

CUBA.

Movements of the Insurgents in the Guines District.

The Reported Offer of General Jordan to Sell Out the Cubans.

Spicy Letter from the General to Captain General de Rodas on the Report.

The Affair in Guines—Valmaseda Moving on Las Tunas—The Villa Nueva Theatre Affair.

HAVANA, March 10, 1870.

According to official accounts published in the *Gazette* the affair in Guines is of little moment. The troops are in active pursuit of the insurgents, and a small number have been killed and a few captured. It was believed they were under the command of the Culer Goto, though one of the prisoners states that the leader was known as Don Lucas. There is however, a very general feeling in Havana that it is of more importance than the government admits. Many rumors are rife, but nothing positively known.

From Guines Valmaseda was [illegible] to Las Tunas, and it was anticipated that the movement would have an important effect on the campaign in Camaguey. The *Le Union Español* states that the party of insurgents under Maximo Gomez has been completely destroyed and as the result follows the complete pacification of the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe. Nothing however, is said of the destruction of Gomez himself.

Dates from Trinidad to the 6th mention the continual activity of the troops in the mountains of that jurisdiction and an occasional encounter.

The following named have been sentenced to the extreme penalty for their part in the affair of the Villa Nueva theatre in January last, when the volunteers fired upon a crowd of men, women and children:—Don Antonio Fernandez Bramosio, Don Jacinto Valdes (otherwise called Benjamin de las Flores), Don Luis Nuñez Pons, Don Pedro Martin Rivero, Don Francisco Javier Cisneros and Don Ambrosio Fonteste. As all these gentlemen are away from the power of Spain their condemnation is not likely to injure them much.

Nothing Yet of Goyeneche—Puello Left on the 13th—Operations of Insurgents—Napoleon Arango—Sickness Re-Appearing—Insurgents Near Cibara—Insurgent Fortifications Near Palo Quemado.

NUEVITAS, March 7, 1870.

We have nothing yet as to Goyeneche, who, it will be recollected, left Puerto Principe for the third time on the 24th ult., moving out toward Guamaro. There is a statement that he is encamped on some estate, where he is compelled to remain, as all military operations are stopped owing to the condition of the roads following on heavy rains. On the 1st General Puello left Las Minas with two battalions, namely, "La Union" and "Aragon" and the Catalan volunteers. He has not since been heard from.

On the 27th a small body of insurgents appeared before San Miguel, about six miles from Baza, on the opposite side of the bay from this place. A desultory firing was kept up for a short time without important effect when they withdrew. On the 28th they appeared before Las Minas, and some firing took place, in which several of the spaniards were wounded, among them Captain Ruano. They set fire to the cane fields of an estate near there (the only one grinding), causing the destruction of two of them.

On the day of Napoleon Arango's presentation there was given at Las Minas an amateur theatrical performance in his honor. The Catalans were very much dissatisfied and so commenced throwing stones at actors and spectators which had the effect of closing the entertainment prematurely. Much ill feeling exists among some of the Spanish officers owing to the attentions which have been paid to Arango, and it is even stated that the Catalans made an effort to kill him, fearing he had presented himself only to betray them into the hands of their enemy.

The cholera has already broken out at Las Minas and Puerto Principe, and the approaching season promises to be very unhealthy, in the latter place Count Zaldivar and Senor D. Salvador Ramos, with several others, have been arrested and imprisoned.

On the 26th there arrived here one of the gunboats to obtain assistance for another that was going to pieces on some rocks near the entrance of this harbor.

From Cibara we learn that there are a large number of insurgents in the vicinity of that place, and that it is impossible for the inhabitants to go a quarter of a league from town.

We hear through Spanish officers that Goyeneche considers 8,000 or 10,000 men necessary to capture the insurgent fortifications near Palo Quemado. A light field battery recently arrived here has been sent to use against them.

Indignant Letter of General Jordan to the Captain General—The Alleged Proposition to Sell His Command Indignantly Denied—The Cruelties of Spanish Warfare in Cuba Recapitulated—The Battle on the 1st of January—A Repetition Promised.

We have been furnished for publication the following letter, written by General Thomas Jordan, of the Cuban army, and addressed to the Captain General de Rodas, in answer to the statement made some time in November last that he had offered to surrender his command for a valuable consideration. It contains interesting statements, which clearly indicate that the Cubans have no idea of giving up the contest:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE LIBERATING ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
LA ESPERANZA, CAMAGUEY, Jan. 15, 1870.

I have recently seen in newspapers from New York a telegram, dated at Havana, in the latter part of the month of November last, in which is stated that I had made proposals to your Excellency to surrender, with the forces under my command, to the Spanish government, for a certain amount of money. As all telegrams from Havana have to undergo a strict censorship in the office of your Excellency, without any doubt this news was circulated with the sanction of your Excellency; and it this immense falsehood was not the direct conception of your Excellency, your Excellency was most assuredly its author, as your Excellency is responsible for the acts of the creatures of your palace, more so as your Excellency has suffered your emissaries in the United States to circulate this news without any contradiction.

Sir, your Excellency has not received, not even apocryphally, any such proposition—nothing that would have the least similarity thereto, and when could have any other origin than that of Havana. If it is not so I challenge your Excellency to lay the proofs before the United States Consul at Havana. A soldier since my adolescence, proud to belong to a profession whose members, of all civilized nations, I am accustomed to recognize as men of honor, to whom it is repugnant to fight their enemies with any worthy arms, I came to Cuba expecting that even the Spanish officers were gentlemen. But I soon found, too truly, a round me the proofs that they were tigers rather than soldiers; but the skunk, not the tiger, tries to annihilate his enemy with filthy odors. When I have seen the subordinates of your Excellency assassinate aged men, helpless women and children, the sick in the hospitals, the wounded on the battle field, the demented, which even the savage Indians respect and honor; yes, when I know that their practices are to inflict obscene mutilations on the corpses of their enemies and commit incredible and diabolical atrocities of all kinds it should not really surprise me that Spanish officers can be found who soil an honorable profession with false inventions like the one I treat of in this letter.

But I was not prepared, sir, to see a lieutenant general and viceroy of Spain intend to bespatter his enemy with dirt thrown by his own hands. Honorable soldiers do not make use of such arms, and I leave the sad honor to your Excellency to be the first one to do so. Noodly will believe you; the results will not recompense even the small amount outlayed to give course to your falsehood.

I have inaugurated the new year with a blow worthy of true soldiers, which five battalions of Spanish soldiers will not easily forget, carried out on our part, by a mere handful of men, who on their own soil and on the threshold of their homes fought for liberty against foreign oppression and inveterate spoliation. With this I have at last convinced this people what can be accomplished with a good method of warfare, and if I live one month, sir, I assure you that what has occurred in the "Mina" de Pana on the 1st of January, 1870, will only be the prelude of what has to follow.

Come, sir, to combat at the head of your troops, like a soldier and in honor of the sword which you wear, do not attempt to throw me from the field, irritating me from Havana with the contents of filthy water of syringe. I am with all consideration your Excellency's obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN.

To the Lieutenant General DE RODAS.

A private letter from General Jordan to a friend says:—

The enemy as yet has been unable to get any advantages and the dry season is fast waning. After that they can do nothing for months and we can operate advantageously against them.

THE BRUTAL SPANISH GENERAL MURILLO.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your correspondent, "Villa Franca," whose amusing rhodomontade about Cuba and the United States appears in this morning's HERALD, mentions, with praise, the names of Cervantes and Murillo, representative soldiers of Spain during the South American wars for freedom. Against the former I have nothing to say; but are you familiar with the character of Murillo? If not, let me relate a well authenticated incident of his career. Having taken captive a patriot chief, the son of the latter appeared at Murillo's headquarters to beg the life of his father.

"What would you do to save him?" asked the Spanish general.

"Anything," replied the boy.

"Would you let this be cut off?" taking him by the ear.

"Willingly," was the brave reply.

Murillo called a soldier and actually had the gallant child's ear cut off. He bore the sacrifice without flinching, when the brutal Spaniard, taking the child by the other ear, asked:—

"Would you sacrifice this also?"

"If it is necessary," was the calm reply.

This heroic (?) Spanish general caused the boy to be again mutilated, and when he asked:—

"Now, will you release my father?"

Murillo answered "No; the father of such a son must die; he is dangerous to Spain."

If your correspondent cannot find better men than General Murillo to illustrate the chivalry of Spain he had better be silent.

AMERICAN.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

William A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—"Butterfly Schottisch" and "Fortuna Waltz," Miss Emilie Knauss. Of the salon order; good for dancing and attractive in the themes.

Lyon & Healy, Chicago, publish the following:—"The Jolly Fellows' Galop," Robert Hall. One of the most sparkling and brilliant galops we have met with for some time. At the same time it is within the capacity of any pianist.

Ditson & Co. publish as follows:—"Io vivo é Damo," duettino, Campana. Nothing particularly attractive in it. The melody is commonplace and the treatment of both parts the same.

"Helen," ballad, Fred Eversman, Jr. Very neatly and artistically constructed, with a pretty melody, but to be placed beside the songs of Abt & Kucken.

"Only," song, Virginia Gabriel. This is not commonplace, but nevertheless very uninteresting.

"Adieu." Song. Abt. A *theme* which will find a response in the heart of every listener.

"I Love Thee." Duet. C. W. Schwarz. Mediocre; the subject is worthy of better music.

"I Saw Esau Kissing Kate." Comic Song. Vincent Davies. Good in its way, but not a fit subject for criticism.

"Messenger Doves Waltzes." Camille Scoubart. Have got the real Strauss ring, with attractive themes. They are very simple to execute and the music is quite brilliant.

"Valse et Galop," for four hands. H. Lemoine. Good for beginners. The waltz is the better of the two.

The lovely "Nocturne," from "Midsummer Night's Dream," one of Mendelssohn's most tender inspirings is also published by this house, and forms a handsome addition to a piano-forte album.

"A Little After Eight." Song. W. F. Wadman, Jr. Not up to the usual standard of this composer's works. The melody is uninteresting.

"The Afternoon We Met." Song. J. S. Cox. Evidently written for the minstrels, by whom it will be appreciated.

George Willig & Co., Baltimore, publish the following:—

"Revue Mélodique," a collection of little instructive fantasias on motives from favorite operas, arranged for four hands. By Ferd. Beyer. The name explains fully the object of this collection, and they will be found an unfailing source of delight to pupils.

"Fra Diavolo." Fantasia. Theo. Oesten. Another good study for pupils. The principal subjects from the opera are tastefully woven together. The composer is one of the most eminent fantasia writers in Germany.

"Golden Butterfly." Etude. Oesten. One of those light, sparkling little things which show the true artist and true poet.

"Moonlight on the Alma." Idylic. Oesten. Another characteristic work, full of grace and beauty.

Louis Meyer, Philadelphia, publishes the following:—

"Evening Song." For piano. Francois Bendel. One of the most beautiful little works of this kind we have seen for a long time. The themes are handled with rare skill and art, and the entire work commends itself to the attention of every musician.

"Serenade." F. A. Mahling. A very attractive little melody, better than what one generally finds in a serenade.

"Andante," from the celebrated Septett-Hummel. This is the well known opus 74 in D minor, for piano, flute, oboe, horn, alto, cello, and double bass, by one of the most eminent writers of his day.

"Fleurs d'Amour." Stephen Heller. We know of no composer who can surpass Heller in little musical waifs or impromptues like the one before us. His compositions are all remarkable for neatness and grace, and they have become standard works in musical literature.

"Amour à Toi." Charles Masini. A true song of the people, with a contagious melody.

"Rondo," in E flat, opus 62. Weber. This is the work played by Miller at the Palm concerts, and a favorite in the concert hall. We do not think it is suited to Mr. Miller's peculiar style of playing.

"With Pleasure and Love." Gaetano Losse. Commonplace and uninteresting.

"A Heart for Sale." Comic song. E. Thompson. Unworthy of criticism.

"The Way to be Happy." Song. Harry Clifton. Good, but the melody is adapted from "Fra Diavolo."

"Les Chasseurs." Jules Egghard. Eminently characteristic of the subject, but a curtailment would accent the work considerably.

Benjamin W. Hitchcock publishes the April number of his excellent musical magazine. The music comprises "The Sailor's Life for me," a charming song by P. D. Gilpenino, and well worthy of the composer of the "Wand" or "Levy" waltz. It is in 12-8 time and has all the dash of the latter about it. The second is "Lina Lee," a song by John Daniel, simple and expressive in its melody. Then we have the "Riston Waltz," an old favorite remained, and "Remembrance," one of campana's beautiful ballads, with English words by Dr. W. J. Westmore, that thoroughly convey the spirit of the original. The accompaniment is also very beautiful. The magazine also contains sketches of Mme. Parepa-Rosa and Mr. N. P. Willis, with excellent portraits of each.

Boosey's editions of the operas are very handsomely got up and in a convenient form. This house publishes "William Tell," "Le Domino Noir," "Zampa," "Crown Diamonds," "Robert le Diable," and "Linda di Chamounix" as pianoforte solos.

THE KEARNY MONUMENTAL FUND.

It was not till Saturday that the difficulty between the monumental committee of Phil Kearny Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, and Major A. R. Sears, treasurer of the Kearny Monumental Fund, was completely settled. While Major Sears freely acknowledges that he acted very imprudently in disposing of the funds as he did, his numerous friends in Newark are unanimous in the opinion that his error was purely one of judgment instead, as had been charged, of being of a sordid, mercenary character; and, indeed, the gentleman's promptness in facing the music the moment he heard the first note would seem to show conclusively that he had no dishonorable design in the matter. In view of the fact that the money would not be needed for at least two years to come, and with the intention of letting it increase itself considerably beyond what the accrued interest would raise it, he put it with some of his own and his wife's money and purchased a fine piece of improved property on Maple place, Woodside. This property, which Major Sears positively asserts is worth to-day at least $7,000, and on which there are mortgages to the extent of $5,000, has been transferred to the Monumental Committee, to hold as security for the $1,200—the fund. The Major has drawn up a full statement of the whole transaction from the inception, and handed it to Captain William Wackenshaw, who will submit it to the post at the next meeting, prior to its publication. The Major returned to Wilmington, Del., last evening.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE IN BOSTON.

An Old New York Merchant in Indigent Circumstances Blows His Heart Out with a Pistol—His Farewell Address to This Wicked World.

BOSTON, March 19, 1870.

There was a ripple of excitement at the St. James Hotel last evening, caused by a sad case of suicide. The party who thus sought oblivion of this world's cares was an elderly personage, say fifty years, named Benjamin A. Smith. Attention was called to the act by the report of a pistol shot coming from one of the water closets connected with the hotel. Immediate investigation revealed the fact that he had shot himself through the left breast, as a wound appeared there from which the blood was oozing. The pistol laid on the floor at his side. Coroner Cornell was at once called, but from the circumstances and a note which Smith had left behind he did not consider an inquest necessary. The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Smith are of a sad character. When he commenced boarding at the St. James he was reputed to be a wealthy merchant from New York city, and this report seemed to be regarded as true on account of his being engaged in no particular business in this city. Persons acquainted with him took it for granted that he was living on the interest of his money. But during the past few months it was noticed that he drank considerably, and at times excessively. About five or ten minutes before he took his life he was in the billiard room of the hotel, and he was noticed to remove his hat and coat and then leave while in a state of intoxication. The report of a pistol was then heard, and the man was found dead. On his body was found a small four-barrelled pistol, three chambers of which were loaded. The unfortunate man has a family in New York, who was informed of his sad fate by telegraph. The deceased left the following note in his room:—

Homeless, wifeless, childless, penniless, hopeless, right arm nearly useless, almost friendless, I close my career on earth. Some kind hand will place me quietly at rest at Mount Auburn. I feel that my mission is ended and that the Almighty will pardon me for thus early laying off the great burden of my life.

BENJAMIN A. SMITH.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Agreement Between the Allied Powers for the Withdrawal of a Portion of the Troops from Paraguay

At an interview held in the city of Asuncion, Paraguay, on November 24, 1869, between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine republic, Dr. Don Mariano Varela, and Counsellor Dom José Maria de Silva Paranhos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, on special mission, an arrangement was entered into to settle the proposal made by the Argentine government for the reduction of the respective forces in the operations in Paraguay.

The Argentine Minister stated that thanks to the successive triumphs gained by the allied forces, by which the enemy had become reduced to an insignificant number of soldiers, who could not offer any serious resistance, and who were hidden in the woods and deserts, his government believed that the opportune moment had arrived for diminishing the heavy charges that the three nations had been hitherto supporting, both in the expenses incurred by the war and the absorption of so many of the inhabitants. He acknowledged that for his government this measure was not a convenience that could easily be dispensed with, but a necessity urgently called for by the present circumstances in respect to the Argentine republic, a necessity that it would only disregard in the event that the intentions of the alliance demanded it, which had been previously demonstrated by the aim of restoring the operative forces for the attack on Primeboy and Azcurra, which forces had been definitely withdrawn. That the Oriental government not only agreed to the proposed reduction, but also most willingly, withdrew its former decision so as to allow the retirement of the entire Oriental division, as shown by its note addressed to the Argentine government under date of the 3d inst.

The Brazilian Minister declared that his government was fully as anxious as its allies to lessen the great sacrifices imposed upon it by the existing war, and, being informed of the dispositions entertained by the Argentine and the Oriental governments it had hastened to authorise the desired arrangement, always provided that Count d'Eu, the Generalissimo of the Brazilian forces, did not see any serious reason, in the present state of the campaign, why the allied forces should not be reduced. Fortunately such measures perfectly coincide with that Prince's views, and therefore the Minister adhered with pleasure to the measure in question. Allowing in principle the convenience of a reduction in the allied forces, the ministers agreed that the *quantum*, as far as the Argentine and Brazilian forces were concerned, should be submitted to the views of the respective generals in chief. At the same time the Argentine Minister declared, that in reference to the import of article two of the treaty of the Triple Alliance, and the last of the chief parts of the Argentine army being in the field, his government desired the immediate withdrawal of the National Guard; and the Brazilian Minister also declared that it was Count d'Eu's intention to reduce the Brazilian forces by the withdrawal of the bodies of the volunteers de la Patria and of the National Guard.

In reference to the withdrawal of the entire Oriental division, already considerably lessened, they left the matter solely to the decision of the Oriental government, the Paraguayans who had formed part of the same division being submitted to the orders of the provisional government of that republic. Although the measure in question had already met the approval of the government of the republic of Uruguay (Orienta.) in the recent note above alluded to, and other previous declarations, the representatives of the Argentine republic and the empire of Brazil deemed it necessary to solicit fresh and special adhesion on the part of that government. Judging that the present arrangement fully meets the friendly views of the allied governments, congratulating themselves on the happy issue and protesting, in the name of their respective governments, the greatest reciprocal confidence and the greatest desire to fulfil the terms of the alliance, the Ministers declared the conference concluded and closed the present report to be drawn up and signed by their two signatures.

MARIANO VARELA,
JOSÉ MARIA DE SILVA PARANHOS.

BUENOS AYRES, December 1, 1869.

Approved, that the above note be forwarded to the government of the republic of Uruguay (Oriental), and published.

J. B. GOROSTIAGA.

OBITUARY.

Francis Lousada.

Francis Lousada, the British Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, died at his residence in Boston on Saturday. Deceased had been suffering for about six weeks from a canker in the stomach, which afterwards turned to a violent and fatal cancer. Until within a week his affection was not considered dangerous, but since that time all hope of recovery was abandoned, and the last hours of his illness were attended by the most painful sufferings. The deceased was *pères* writer to Mr. Villers, now Earl of Clarendon, at the Board of Trade, during the year from [illegible], to 1847. He was also secretary to the commission for inquiry into the merchant seamen's land in 1843. He was appointed Consul at Riga in 1853, and was afterwards draftsman in the mixed court established at Havana under the treaty of June 28, 1835, between Great Britain and Spain, for the abolition of the slave trade, on December 1, 1855. He was Acting Consular General and Commissary Judge from September 30 till December 4, 1857. On the 11th of January, 1858, Mr. Lousada was appointed British Consul for the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and this position he held acceptably to the American and British people to the moment of his death. He has resided in Boston during his official career in this country, and in private life he was universally popular.

Dr. Samuel Townsend.

This gentleman died on Friday last, at his residence in New Jersey. Dr. Townsend was known throughout the United States as the manufacturer of the once celebrated Townsend sarsaparilla. The Doctor commenced business about twenty-five years ago in the city of Albany, and remained there but a short time. In 1836 he came to this city, and commenced business in Fulton street, where he opened an office for the sale of his sarsaparilla. By close attention to business and judicious advertising he succeeded in creating an immense sale for his manufacture and thus realized a handsome fortune. A great portion of this he put in real estate, and at one period of his life was one of the largest real estate operators in the city. He erected blocks of houses in the upper portion of the city, some of which are still known as the Townsend blocks. In the crisis of 1857, when so many real estate holders suffered, Dr. Townsend was compelled to dispose of a large portion of his property, and were it not for this fact he would have been at his decease a very wealthy man. His house at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue was at one time the finest of the city, but it afterwards passed into the hands of A. T. Stewart, who pulled it down in order to erect a more magnificent structure on its site. Mr. Townsend was regarded as a good citizen, a kind father and generous friend.

BLIGHTED HOPES.

The "Newark Heiress"—Searching in Vain for $200,000.

A month or six weeks ago it was announced in the HERALD, on the authority of several respectable German residents of Newark, N. J., that a young married woman, named Nuber, of Springfield avenue, had through the violent death of an uncle been suddenly elevated to considerable wealth—from $100,000 to $200,000, it was stated. The case was properly investigated by several German real estate men and lawyers, and the truth of the statement seemed so certain that Mr. Frangest Beck, a well known real estate broker, in order to secure the money to the poor people started for Europe, taking the Nubers with him. On Saturday another real estate agent of repute, Mr. F. J. D. Rhumpf, a friend of all parties, received a letter from Germany which stated that not only was the whole story little more than a hoax, but that Mr. Nuber found there an illegitimate child born of his wife previous to her marriage, its father being Mr. Nuber's uncle, who, when he died, left the child the few hundreds of dollars he was possessed of. Mr. Beck has, however, not yet been heard from, so that the statement of Rumpf's correspondent should be taken *cum grano salis*.

ECCLESIASTICAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Dawn of Woman's Power in Connecticut—Important Decision of Church Members—Women and Minors Declared Eligible to Vote for Deacons.

At a meeting of the members of the Second Congregational church in Greenwich, Conn., held on Friday, for the purpose of electing two deacons, the question of who should participate in the election was introduced by a member, who contended that women and minors, when members of the church, were entitled to vote for its officers. As may be expected, this proposed departure from time-honored Congregational usage took many of those present by surprise, and during a debate which ensued and continued for many hours the fact came patent that a majority of the members evinced a disposition to grant the privilege of ecclesiastic suffrage to the new claimants.

The meeting was presided over by Rev. F. G. Clarke, D.D., as Moderator, and the proceedings characterized by the utmost decorum. Principal among those who took part in the debate were Messrs. L. P. Hubbard, James H. Knapp, Patio Button, Benjamin Wright and Jerome Reeves, who were in favor of the proposed measure, while Colonel Thomas A. Meade, Joseph Brush, Alexander Meade, D. P. Armour and Sandford Meade opposed it. A vote was subsequently taken, which resulted in favor of the proposition by a vote of 92 to 88.

IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

Interesting Comparative Statistics—Number, Nationality and Destination of Immigrants for Fifteen Years—The Proposed International Convention Favored by the North German Union.

As immigration is one of the great sources of this country's national greatness and material prosperity everything connected with it is of special interest to the public, and as the port of New York is the great landing depot for four fifths of all immigrants to the United States, hence studying the varying figures and statistical tables, as presented through the labors of the Bureau of Immigration at Castle Garden, gives one a pretty fair opportunity to arrive at a true appreciation of the material extent and character of the immigration to this country. The last report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the year 1869 is a tolerably good guidebook to this end. It is still in the printer's hands, but, being furnished advanced sheets, a short compilation of such portions of it which have not yet been given in the HERALD will be useful not only, to the professional statistician, but to all others who take an interest in the subject of emigration.

STEAM VS. SAILS.

It will be remembered, from the figures heretofore given in these columns, that the whole number of emigrant passengers landed at Castle Garden during the past year was 257,351. Of these 89 per cent, or 229,033 arrived in 444 steamships, and only 11 per per cent, or 28,263, in 161 sailing vessels; this gives an average of 513 passengers for each steamship and of but 171 for each sailing vessel.

Since the close of the year covered by the forthcoming report the same ascendancy of steam over sails was maintained. During the month of January there arrived 4,618 alien passengers from Europe in 31 steamships and 11 sailing vessels; in February, 5,077 alien passengers in 37 steamers and 3 sailing ships, and during the first fourteen days in March, up to last Monday evening, there were landed at Castle Garden 3,741 emigrant passengers from 16 steamships and 4 sailing vessels, thus showing an almost constant and gradual diminution of the use by emigrants of sailing vessels and their growing preference for steam.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

This bureau shows again a considerable increase of business over the previous year. Of the total arrivals during 1869 the number of emigrants delivered or sent to their friends or relatives through the agency of this bureau was 34,923, or 13.70 per cent of these, or 31,756 having arrived in steamships, and but 2,141, or 6.39 per cent in sailing vessels, which is almost conclusive evidence that those coming by the slower and cheaper conveyance belong to the poorest classes, and have but few friends in this country. Again it is remarkable that while in 1867 the percentage of those arrived by sail and who passed through this bureau was 10.43 of the whole number, this rate fell in 1-68 to 8.35 per cent, and was again reduced in 1869 to 6.50. During the year and through this bureau 2,300 husbands reclaimed their newly arrived wives and families; 175 wives received their husbands, and in some cases also their children; 2,750 parents received their children, 2,752 children their parents and 5,993 brothers and sisters received their sisters and brothers. These official figures indicate better than almost anything else the usual course of emigration. First one member of a family leaves home for the new country, and having by industry and economy established himself or herself in some useful and profitable avocation, the rest follow. No higher encomium can be paid to the many fields of productive and remunerative labor which this country affords than this very array of reunited families.

MORTALITY AT SEA OF EMIGRANTS.

As regards this point the great superiority of steam over sails will be evident from the following:—Among 229,033 steerage passengers on steamships there died 210, while 138 died on sailing ships among 28,263 passengers—an enormous disparity of percentage in favor of steam. Of the whole number who died (348) 101 were adults and 247 infants.

NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS.

The following table shows the number and place of birth of all alien immigrants who landed at the port of New York from June 1, 1855, to December 31, 1869, both days included; it also gives the yearly average for each nationality:—

Country of Birth.	Yearly Average.	Total for Time Named.
Ireland	66,697	871,106
Germany	63,1-7	953,3 0
England	23,04	350,609
Scotland	3,930	5,.10
France	2,318	31,778
Switzerland	2,.94	35,365
Holland	1 0.3	15,751
Norway	1,321	2,.54
Sweden	3,695	55,.50
Italy	733	11, 19
Belgium	415	6,233
Spain	222	3,.76
West Indies	310	3,665
Germany	1,0 8	15,.13
Panama	176	2,.63
Sardinia	1 9	1,569
South America	103	1,547
Portugal	39	585
Nova Scotia	39	6.6
Asia	269	4,.05
Canada	24	611
Mexico	28	424
Sicily	7	1.8
China	18	273
East Indies	6	7.
Greece	5	79
Turkey	5	61
Unknown	2	29
Total		2,346,470

It is interesting to note the fluctuations in the yearly number of emigrant arrivals of the several nationalities. From Ireland it reached the highest number in 1851, when it figured up the enormous number of 163,946, as against 68,949 from Germany. From this point Irish emigration fell off gradually to 25,065 in 1858, but it reached 83,151 in 1863. The Germans and the highest number in 1854, when it was 176,985. They also gradually diminished, but in 1864 they swelled their number again to 87,496. In 1867 they came to the number of 117,591, and last year they were 98,965. One of the most interesting exhibits is the emigration from Sweden, which was only 663 in 1862, remained between two and four thousand annually up to 1868, in which year they suddenly poured on our shores to the extent of 14,526, increasing to 23,453 in 1869.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

The following table shows the several States and Territories for which emigrants left Castle Garden after landing from August 1, 1854, to January 1, 1870. It should be understood that under "New York," the vicinity of the metropolis, including Jersey City and its suburbs on the Hudson, is embraced. The destination is entered according to the call grand's own statements, and many give it as New York who have not made up their minds as to their future place of residence in the United States:—

States.	Number.	States.	Number.
New York	971,567	Louisiana	4,8 9
Pennsylvania	3.3,3 0	South Carolina	1,8 4
Illinois	2.5,3	Maine	4,603
Wisconsin	1.1,1	Tennessee	4,171
Ohio	1.,1 8	Georgia	1,9 2
Massachusetts	1 ,1 3	New Hampshire	2,3 9
Canada	5 8.9	Delaware	2,11
New Jersey	5 ,.9	New Brunswick	1,6 8
Unknown	2,.15	Texas	1,5 2
Michigan	12,.15	Kansas	5,852
Connecticut	2.,.3	North Carolina	7.4
Iowa	11,.85	Mississippi	6.3
Missouri	8,.09	Alabama	577
Indiana	2.,.6	Nova Scotia	715
Rhode Island	2,.20	Nebraska	4,163
Maryland	16,.3	Arkansas	5 2
California	2,.25	Florida	109
Minnesota	2,.30	Nevada	80
Utah	2,.35	Colorado	183
Virginia	8,.38	Idaho	32
Kentucky	11,.07	Dacotah	22
District of Columbia	5,.29	West Virginia	172
Vermont	4,.5	Montana	33

And was intimated in the above introduction to this table, it is only approximately correct; for it is fair to presume that of that million of emigrants who gave New York as their destination a good portion, perhaps forty one-half, will wend their way to one or the other of the Western States and Territories during the period covered by the table of fifteen and a half years.

The total number of immigrant passengers landed at this port from May 5, 1847, to the 1st of January, 1870, was 4,207,980, of which there were from Ireland, 1,884,029; from Germany, 1,636,254; from England, 532,565; from Scotland, 114,235; from France, 77,200; from Switzerland, 65,807; from Sweden, 64,598, and so on in a descending scale from all parts of the world, until the number is reached as having immigrated from Arabia.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It is announced that the new fire alarm telegraph will go into use on the 28th in all parts of this city south of Fourteenth street. Under this system every signal station is made an alarm station. Every officer of the department, of the police force, and every officer of the fire insurance patrol will be furnished with a key which will open any and all the boxes. A key will also be left with the occupant of the building nearest each alarm box, and the street number of the building on which it may be found will be posted on the box. South of Fourteenth street there will be 346 locations of alarm boxes, and north of that street there will be nearly 478. The poles of the fire alarm telegraph will be known by the colors in which they are painted—the base brown and the remainder French gray. Those having alarm boxes attached will have a red hand painted above the box. According to the arrangements patrolmen and others will be enabled to learn in passing boxes the precise location for which an alarm is being sounded. Each alarm box is furnished with a Morse key, to be used for sending out second and third alarms, which, if practicable, will be sent from the same box from which the first was issued. After the 28th inst. the second and third alarms will not be sounded on the bells, which will strike three rounds, instead of five as now, for fires.

MURDER IN EAST HAMPTON, CT.—John Dooley killed a fellow laborer on the Air Line Railroad, in East Hampton, on Wednesday, by knocking him down and stamping on him until taken off, when the victim of his drunken rage died in five minutes. Dooley is in jail.—*Providence Journal, March 19.*

ART NOTES.

Friday and Saturday evenings, March 18 and 19, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor place, was sold by auction a collection of paintings, water colors, engravings, statuary, &c. The entire collection was the property of Mr. Charles L. Frost; had been selected by himself, and no others added. It comprised a number of choice and some very valuable works. Many well known names of our own and foreign artists were represented. Indeed, throughout the whole collection a taste and judgment were manifest which reflected great credit on the collector. They rendered, however, very unaccountable the presence of some less than passable pictures, whose obtrusive size and coloring was of no advantage to their neighbors. Very high, very dark or very remote should have been the room whence these products were dragged from their merited seclusion. Strange to say, however, if they are only large enough, or daunting in color enough, there are seldom found admirers wanting, which positively at times makes one doubt the evidence of one's senses.

It is to be regretted that collections—good on the whole, as this was—are comparatively rare among us. But still more must we deplore the causes which break them up and which scatter the good elements composing them. This constant disintegration may be beneficial in some respects, but it seems to render still more distant the existence of a stronghold of art treasures. Prominent in more senses than one among the figure pictures was a large one entitled

"THE VILLAGE SCHOOL"—ED. MOULINET.

The whole schoolroom is represented. Behind his desk on one side stands the teacher. Before him (an assistant, probably) his good wife is administering justice, or what often amounts to pretty much the same thing—the birch. The scholars are disposed of in groups, of separate and distinct interest each, yet all bound together and harmonized in the great central idea of the picture. There is a very ingenious and beautiful arrangement of interest and importance radiating from that centre. The details are chiefly explanatory and always subordinate to the main conception. This or that group may have a particular interest, but only as it explains the whole. The finish of the picture is conducive for its embellishment and better comprehension. There is no waste of power, no needless elaboration. Seemingly unimportant points are made to add to the general effect. The attention is never wearied by details or tricks to eke out an imperfect understanding of the subject. There are several delicate touches of character, which shows the student of human nature as well as the artist. The picture is as interesting to every one who remembers his boyhood as to the admirer of skill in art.

A PORTRAIT OF WM. CULLEN BRYANT BY F. BOYLE is an excellent head, and seems to prove that the power once possessed by a Gandolfo or a Domenichino has not yet entirely left the world. Two most charming little pictures are

"GETTING OUT" AND "COMING BACK."

There is suggested in them the simple story of a life time, and nothing can be more sweetly or simply told. The old, old elements, old as the world itself, of youth and age, spring and winter, youthful love and devotion in age, are again brought together; but a pure sentiment never grew old nor loses the beauty of its freshness.

"THE PARROT"—BAKALOWICZ.

This is a small cabinet picture and a wonder of finished miniature painting. A specimen of an art rapidly dying out. Both subject and treatment are exquisitely beautiful and delicate.

"JUST AWAKE"—EASTMAN JOHNSON.

A child, with large, half-awake eyes, is sitting at the head of its little bed. It is a beautiful and feeling cabinet study.

"THE TRAPPER'S LAST SHOT"—W. BANNET.

The expression thrown into parts of this picture seems to have been done, one might almost say, in a moment of inspiration. Parts of it, however, show, on the other hand, either want of interest or carelessness. It is the fault of the painter if he has shown what he can do and does it not.

"GATHERING GRAPES," BY RUSSELL, OF PHILADELPHIA,

shows some sentiment of color and considerable promise. His defect is, unhappily, a most common one—negligence in drawing.

A picture by Douw is not one of his best by any means, though his name is a patent of its merit. "Pennyson's Maud," by L. M. Wiles, is a work executed with care, and yet leaving something to the imagination. A variety of other pictures of the French and German schools we have not space to mention as they deserve. Both, however, are well represented.

Foremost among the landscapes for strength and force may be mentioned

"A SCENE IN THE ALLEGHANIES," BY W. L. SONNTAG.

The subject is grand and simple—a foreground of a mountain side, with a distant mountain group. In scenes like these nature seems to proclaim some truth, eternal and immutable. It is not in her beauty or in her sentiment she would impress us. It is in the majesty of power and simplicity of truth. This is what the artist has rendered in form and color. This is the teaching of the simple lines which define the foreground and the graceful curves of the distant mountains. This is the teaching of the full, sober tones, varied and harmonious, which clothe the whole scene. It is more than a picture. It is a truth the artist has put on canvas.

"HILLSIDE, NEAR LAKE CHAMPLAIN," A. L. SHATTUCK.

A group of sheep browsing on the side of a hill, far away through the transparent air into the distance stretches the scene to a line of hills. Throughout the whole picture pervades the feeling of utter repose and quiet so perfectly in accord with the subject. One seems to feel, while looking at the picture, that nameless influence, half sad, half pleasing of the noon of a summer day. Altogether it is one of the choicest of the landscapes.

"THE TOMB OF SCIPIO IN THE CAMPAGNA, NEAR ROME," BY S. R. GIFFORD, AND "EARLY AUTUMN," BY CASILEAR,

form a pair of exquisite little pictures. They are indeed gems. Somewhat alike, they are yet very dissimilar. In both there is feeling. Yet in the former it is more serious; in the latter more spiritual. There is the poetry of the emotions in one; that of imagination in the other. The same refinement of treatment is in both. They are fine examples of two very different kinds of feeling and poetry. One looks over the campagna lying in the warm, yellow sunlight, with a longing for some lazy life of ease and pleasure, while the quiet, dreamy sense of early autumn leads one to remember

MAY MOVING.

OUR HOMELESS CITIZENS.

Where Will the Coming Man Live?—A Commendable Enterprise in Yonkers—Modest Mansions for Men of Moderate Means—The Houses that Jack Built—An Interview with Commodore Vanderbilt.

It is just six weeks to the 1st of May. In that six weeks how much of weary tramping through the highways and byways of this great overcrowded metropolis and its almost equally crowded dormitory across the river will be done by careful housewives seeking for better or cheaper apartments, greater accommodations or more room in which to erect the family altar and set up the household gods for another year!

NEW YORK IS A CITY OF NOMADS.

Whence we derive this demoralizing habit of moving every year is a mystery. It can scarcely have come to us from our Dutch ancestors, whose opposition to change and conservative tendencies, like their phlegmatic disposition, are national traits, and has, most likely, grown up, like some rank and poisonous plant, out of the rich luxuriance of our commercial prosperity. The annual march of trade, drawing to its uses every year more and more of the city's surface, extending its repulsive features by degrees into the most select and fashionable neighborhoods and sending offensive odors into our very sleeping apartments, has imposed upon us in the first place this disagreeable necessity of a frequent change of residence, which is maintained by the unreasonable prejudice we exhibit to moving far enough—that is, to such distance where we are not likely to be disturbed at least for some years. This has been a great mistake. It has resulted not alone in the enormous imposition we suffer under in the way of high rents, but in bringing about a much sadder condition of things, in that

WE HAVE NO HOMES.

Palatial residences abound here in perhaps greater number and magnificence than any city in the world can show, yet even their occupants, although possessed of unbounded wealth, are not free from the influence of the demon of unrest. A few years at most is all in which they enjoy the comforts of a familiar dwelling. No family traditions have time to wreathe themselves around the roof tree of these stately mansions, and no sacredness of domestic history attaches itself to memorial floors as the scene of incidents of travail or rejoicing in which dear ones of the past or present suffered or told their little pars. The dumb walls have no memories worth recalling, and, could they speak, would have naught to tell out the names of those they have in evangelical succession sheltered. When this is so with the wealthy class, how barren of home feeling are the apartments of the more humble tenant! By far the larger portion of the dwellers in this metropolis, leaving out even the large number compelled to herd in tenement houses, whom Peabody help, occupy only a part of a house, and it is a remarkable fact that, with the exception of the tenement houses, strictly so called, and a rare instance of late construction, no provision is made in building houses for those who are unable to rent a whole building, yet desire something of the comfort and all of the privacy of those who can. Even in Brooklyn a style that has been built up, it might be said, by the overflow of population from New York, no provision is made in this regard for men of moderate means, and but few small houses are to be found at any reasonable rent without going away out into the country, and of the large dwellings conveniences are only provided for a single family.

This large tenant class have long looked to the great capitalists to give them the comforts they desire in a neat and attractive home that shall be within their reach at a moderate rent, the enjoyment of which will not be such a change as to debar them of all other pleasures. There is

ample margin for profit to capitalists

in meeting this requirement, by the erection of small houses in the suburbs, within such convenient distance of New York city, in respect to time, as will realize the *ruy on a car* which is so much a feature of the domestic life of the London metropolis.

"THE COTTAGE HOMES OF ENGLAND,"

of which Mrs. Hemans sang so sweetly, have as yet no parallel here; but there are thousands of our citizens filled with an unconscious love for the pleasant life they picture, who would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity afforded them to realize such domestic enjoyment. The interest taken in Mr. Stewart's purchase of Hempstead Plains is mainly due to the promise it holds forth of meeting this aspiration. The improvements designed there and which are necessarily before it can be made available for this purpose, will, however, postpone for some time yet these expected advantages. But Mr. Stewart has not been the only gentleman of means who has conceived this idea of making liberal provision for that numerous class of our metropolitan population who desire homes of their own that will not eat up their entire substance in rent, as is the case in this city. The suggestion of the HERALD in this regard, more than once made, has fallen upon good soil and borne other fruit. Mr. John Duff, of this city, well known as one of the lessees of the Olympic theatre, has already in a very forward state of completion

TWENTY SMALL HOUSES IN YONKERS,

which, in the design of their construction and the manner in which that design has been carried out, appear to meet all the requirements of such houses as we have spoken of. These are situated on the east side of Vineyard avenue, a few feet north of Ashburton avenue, and about eight minutes' walk from the depot, from which a flagged walk leads directly to them. The ground here rises in a good incline from the river side, and the situation of these houses is near the summit of this ridge, overlooking the city of Yonkers and the river in front. A short distance in the rear a small stream, known as the Sawmill river, winds through the valley to which it gives its name, and these are embraced in the view from the back windows, which also takes in the sloping side of another ridge beyond, presenting a cheerful prospect of well cultivated fields and crowned at its summit with substantial farm houses and ornate villas.

The houses are what is known as semi-detached; that is each two are joined together, while a space is left between each other two. They are each twenty-one feet front by thirty in depth, the open space referred to above being eight feet in width. The whole area of the several lots on which these houses are built is 25x125 feet, thus leaving ample space for back yards and gardens. The houses themselves are three story and basement frames, with Mansard roof of slate, the basement story of brick, with stone foundation. Vineyard avenue, where these houses are situated, is a steep incline, and from end to end of this row of buildings there is a difference in grade of about thirty feet. The ground also slopes off towards the rear, down to the creek mentioned, quite sharply, leaving the back basement as the ground floor. Each house contains thirteen rooms consisting of cellar and kitchen in the basement, front and back parlors and hall room back on first floor; front and back sitting or sleeping rooms, and front and back hall rooms on the second floor, and two same on the third floor. The outside walls are what is known as "brick plastered." All the windows are provided with green venetian shutters. The halls are lighted with windows in the sides of the houses. Each house is provided with a cistern, for soft water, and sink, while a number of wells adjoining furnish drinking water.

Only the best materials have been used in the construction of these houses, and when completed they will present an elegant and attractive appearance. It has been stated that they were in a very forward state, the work required yet to be done being mostly finishing, such as papering walls, putting up the mantles, completing the doors, &c. The walk in front is to be flagged, and a small plot railed in in front of each house on a line with the covered stoop, which will add much to their *ensemble*. These twenty houses are but the first fruits of this enterprise, Mr. Duff's design embracing the erection of

ONE HUNDRED SIMILAR HOUSES;

that is, similar in the general plan; compact, neat houses, which it will not require a fortune to furnish; small enough to permit of single occupancy by a man of moderate means, yet large enough for a growing family. The work thus far accomplished is in every way commendable, and merits the widest observation by men of capital, who in imitating this example would find safe and profitable investment for the thousands of surplus capital they now hoard in banks or lend in aid of reckless speculation that may any day involve them in a common loss with those whom they thus abet. It is in

ITS CULTIVATION OF THE DOMESTIC VIRTUES

that the firmest and most lasting prosperity of a nation is founded. Capital turned to aid in this is best employed in the strictest commercial sense, while no truer philanthropy can be found than in contributing to this end. It may be assumed that with proper facilities for going to and fro most men—that is, most men with families—would rather live in the country than in the city, and more especially when to their other cares the education and training of children are added. Statistics tell too stern a story of infant mortality for fathers to hesitate removing from the smoke-begrimed precincts of a large city, with its foul odors and poisonous exhalations, when the opportunity is given them. In these acknowledged facts is safety enough for those who would build the proper kind of houses in suburban districts, and there is at the present time no limit to the number of such that would find ready tenants if these latter are only met in a generous spirit that has in view a legitimate return of comfort and convenience for a legitimate profit. Grasping and rapacious landlords in the city have too long had everything their own way, and we halt with satisfaction the initial steps of a reform that we hope will not stop until all our people are fittingly provided with pleasant homes.

THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION,

we have said, is an important item in this matter of suburban residence, as we are yet in the experimental stage of progress. We have made inquiry on this head in so far as it relates to the houses above described that our readers may have all the information possible without personal examination concerning them. Yonkers, as every New Yorker knows, is a station on the Hudson River Railroad, about seventeen miles from the City Hall. There are twenty-nine trains daily each way between it and New York city, the first down train leaving at six A. M. and the last up train at half-past eleven P. M. The running time on the Hudson River Railroad from the depot at Thirtieth street is forty minutes. Tickets are now sold in packages of 100 at nineteen dollars, which makes the cost of transportation on the steam railroad for one person for a year about $119.

WHAT COMMODORE VANDERBILT SAYS.

This is the present time table and rates. Mr. Duff, however, recently waited upon Commodore Vanderbilt to ascertain whether some improvement could not be effected in these matters. The Commodore expressed himself as disposed to extend all possible facilities to the inhabitants of Yonkers, and among other things run a later train at night, making the last up at twelve o'clock. In regard to the question of commutation he told Mr. Duff in his well known manner to "see William," but subsequently explained that they had this matter under consideration and would give it early attention.

It is expected—with the opening of the elevated railroad in Greenwich street, which has its terminus at the Hudson River Railroad depot, and which will materially shorten the through time to the lower part of New York—that with the additional passenger traffic certain to follow more liberal terms of commutation will be granted.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Condition of the Rent Market—Suburban Sales and Improvements.

The week closed on a dull market, with a weak feeling among buyers, who are mostly looking for a fall in prices. Considerable improved property is offering, as is usual during the weeks preceding the 1st of May, the unusual pressure of tenants this year for cheaper rents inducing a greater disposition among owners to sell out and prompting more liberal concessions. The times, however, are rather perilous for such investments. There is nothing new to say of rents. Some few landlords have exhibited a disposition to meet the popular demand in a liberal spirit but by far the greater number still hold out for high rents, while the tenant class are equally unanimous in holding off. Patience yet awhile longer on the part of the latter will, we think, find its reward.

Long Island Real Estate.

The Long Island real estate market continues brisk and sales are on the increase. The following is a correct record of the sales effected for the past week in the various localities:—

NEWTOWN.—Frederick D. Homes to Edward A. Smith, five lots for $1,500. Charles Stephens to John B. Livingstone, two lots for $8,000. Marcus S. Gunzburg to Adolphus A. Newmah, four lots for $400.

JAMAICA.—William J. Sayres to Jacob Cibs, two lots for $305. Eliza Newman to Adolphus Newman, six lots for $760. William J. Sayres to Latham M. Jaumer, three lots for $411.

HEMPSTEAD.—Elisha Hawxhurst to Curtis S. Smith, two lots for $300. William Grifin to Lott Van Wieler, two lots for $675.

OYSTER BAY.—Isaac Luyster, of Oyster Bay, has purchased the farm of Edward L. Frost for $6,500.

BABYLON.—The farm of Elias Leek, containing 100 acres, has been purchased by a company of New Yorkers for $10,000. Alexander S. Saunnis has sold his farm of forty acres for $8,200.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—D. K. Limendorf reports the following sales:—Two lots on Noble street to Mr. Whitten, of Brooklyn, for $420; two lots on the same street to Mr. Holmes, of Brooklyn, for $620.

NEWTOWN.—This is the name of a new settlement recently made by a party of Germans from Albany and Troy, who have purchased 8,000 acres to the west of Babylon, a distance of two miles. Over 4,000 lots, 25x100, have been sold within the past two weeks. The conditions of sale are such that buildings must be erected thereon the coming summer. The frame of a large hotel, 200x60 feet, has been raised. It is to be three stories high, with basement, located nearly opposite the railroad depot. A large lager beer brewery and factories are to be erected. It will be modelled principally by Germans, and is to be known as Bie-lau Plain.

AMITYVILLE.—Henry M. Purdy, of Amityville, has sold his farm to Lh Robbins for $10,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Receipts of Places of Amusement, Railroad, Stage, Ferry and Gas Companies for the Month of February.

The following are the returns of gross receipts made by the different railroad, stage, ferry and amusement companies for the month of February and also the number of cubic feet of gas burned during the same period. The return of the agent of all the lottery shops is also included by way of variety:—

	Gross Receipts.		Gross Receipts.
AMUSEMENTS.			
Bootth's theatre	$13,547	Kelly & Leon's Minstrels	$6,209
Wallack's theatre	25,157	San Francisco Minstrels	7,500
Olympic theatre	20,656	Theatre Comique	11,874
Grover's theatre	8 011	Tammany	11,456
Stadt theatre	7,955	Wood's Museum	16,460
Niblo's Garden	26,555	Bryant's Minstrels	9,355
Grand Opera House	28,819	Tony Pastor's	7,040
Fifth avenue theatre	12,557		
Leon's New York Circus	9,428		
Total			$325,629
RAILROADS.			
Second Avenue	$34,35	Dry D. and E. P'way	45 959
Third Avenue	27,707	N. York and Harlem	$76 293
Sixth Avenue	50,823	N. York and N. Haven	132,475
Seventh Avenue	4 525	Hudson River	156,84
Eighth Avenue	55,26	Bleecker street and Fulton Ferry	20 551
Ninth Avenue	7,9	Avenue C	6 125
C. P. N. and H. River	24 958	Erie	260,943
42d and Grand street	27,481		
Total			$1,090,825
STAGES.			
Dodd's Express	$5,492	Madison Avenue	16,101
Broadway and 2d st	5,04	Broadway and 8th st	$3,365
Manhattanville	590	Lexington Avenue	12,217
Fifth Avenue	18,153	Broadway and 23d st	19,548
Total			$82,147
FERRIES.			
New York and Brooklyn	$48,852	Peconia	$16,367
		Navy Yard	1,705
Total			$65,924
J. T. Burr			$24,462
LOTTERIES.			
GAS COMPANIES.	Cubic feet.		Cubic feet.
Manhattan	125,9 0,541	Harlem	9,648,008
Metropolitan	38,145,805	New York	52,958,767
Total			224,945,874

Brooklyn Revenue Returns.

The following returns of receipts for places of amusement, ferry, railroad, gas and insurance companies were made in the office of the Collector for the Third Collection district during the month ending March 15:—

AMUSEMENTS.			
Hooley's Minstrels	$5,844	Academy of Music (Carnivora)	$1,454
Park theatre	11,235	Prospect Hall (Davis' Minstrels	270
Academy of Music (Opera)	4,920		
Union Ferry Company			$26,142
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co	$4,650	Wash'n Co	$4,075
Fireman's Trust Co	5,000	Phœnix Co	5,750
Long Island Co	5,228	Lafayette Co	18 92
Mechanics' Co	5,542	Kings County Co	4,228
Montauk Co	4,537	Williamsburg City Co	25,563
GAS COMPANIES.			
Brooklyn City Gas Light Company, feet of gas consumed			32,615,630
BANKS.			
Brooklyn—Deposits	$231,761	Central—Capital	$178,677
Circulation	10,855	Deposits	292,629
Long Island—Capital	98,650	Fulton—Capital	100,000
Deposits	785,331	Deposits	100,565
Brooklyn Trust Company—Deposits	1,790,810	Commercial—Capital	100,000
Mechanics'—Deposits	1,542,410	Deposits	1,8,000
Capital	300,000		
RAILROADS.			
Brooklyn City Railroad Company			$36,222
Broadway Railroad Company			8,148
Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company			24,956
Grand Avenue and Newtown Railroad Company			4,988
Atlantic Avenue and Flatbush Railroad Company			14,159

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 1897, 1921, 1955, 1805, 1807, 1407, 919, 475, 1885, 1775, 1783, 687, 2103, 2169, 2175, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189. Part 2.—Before Judge Brady. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 244, 1065, 1936, 7945, 3674, 1620, 6556, 9905, 1264, 1522, 5854, 952, 1590, 484, 1463, 1403, 1810, 1546, 1183, 2341.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham. Third Monday calendar called at twelve o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Barnard. Court opens at half-past ten A. M. Demurrer—No. 20. Law and fact.—Nos. 39, 164, 165, 167, 168, 170, 173, 178, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 60, 111.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Chief Justice Barboun.—Nos. 1397, 1475, 1043, 1453, 1527, 1189, 1507, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1357, 1371, 1379, 1387, 787, 1463. Part 2.—Before Judge Spencer.—Nos. 1838, 1828, 1760, 2062, 2064, 784, 2000, 2093, 2042, 2112, 1644, 1712, 1386, 568, 1433.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 434, 832, 460, 619, 490, 471, 390, 600, 725, 340, 1701, 788, 798, 670, 872. Part 2.—Before Judge Loew.—Nos. 560, 879, 503, 830, 849, 704, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 894, 895.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 483, 385, 537, 596, 442, 444, 448, 490, 556, 593, 617, 639, 641, 650, 661, 665, 666, 685, 636, 687. Part 2.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 673, 674, 249, 394, 458, 465, 469, 505, 524, 595, 681, 642, 863, 682, 683, 684.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Judge Bedford.—Court opens at eleven o'clock A. M.—The People vs. Thomas Morton, robbery; Same vs. Herman Rohler, William Cronacher, James Gavigan, James Clark, Henry Smith, burglary; Same vs. Rodney M. Pomeroy, obtaining goods by false pretences; Same vs. John Sullivan and Thomas Flood, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Charles Morse, carrying a slungshot; Same vs. Mary Fay, Jeremiah O'Keefe, Frederick Klein, Charles De Mott, John Saunders, Maggie Clark, John Healey, Charles Clark and Mary Conley, grand larceny; Same vs. Peter Gilroy and Mary Reardon, larceny from the person.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, March 20, 1870.

There was less speculative activity during the week as compared with the period attending the excited decline in gold. The greater dullness was due to the greater firmness in

THE GOLD MARKET,

where the extreme fluctuation was from 111¾ a 113¾, both of which prices were made on the same day—viz., Monday—and in the order of the higher to the lower price, the decline being due to the introduction of Senator Sumner's bill to compel the banks to hoard their specie at such a rate as to turn their reserve eventually into coin. After this flurry the market became quiet and comparatively steady and firm, the price 112¾ being made on Saturday, during the earlier hours of business and before the table of exports and imports was made public. The firmness in gold during the week was due to a quiet buying movement on the part of those who think gold "cheap" at such prices, no resistance being offered for the reason that the "bears" are afraid to sell at the figures which now prevail. The exports having fallen off from the previous average encouraged the "bulls," but on Saturday the imports for the week showed a diminution over two millions as compared with the previous week. The effect on gold remains to be seen. Meantime the prospective failure of the Funding bill in the House gives the "bulls" temporary support in their views of the market. The extreme fluctuations daily during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	113¾	111¾
Tuesday	112¾	111¾
Wednesday	112¾	111¾
Thursday	112¾	112
Friday	113¾	111¾
Saturday	113¾	112

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was heavy, weak and lower, prices undergoing the decline which, in the estimation of the "bears," should have accompanied the decline in gold from 120 to 110¾, but which the "bulls" staved off by a stubborn resistance. This falling movement has been more signally exhibited in Northwestern preferred, which has gradually receded from 93 to 81¾. The decline is less marked by direct contrast in, but is distributed in fair proportion throughout the rest of the list. The firmness in gold and the ease in money checked the decline at the close of the week, and a reactionary feeling was quite strong in Saturday's transactions.

THE GOVERNMENT MARKET.

During the decline in gold the effect upon the government list was to a considerable extent counterbalanced by the advancing quotations in London and the demand for bonds on European account. Both these latter influences were lost to the market during the past week, five-twenties in London being weaker and declining on Saturday to as low as 93¾. The effect was a slow decline of a fraction each day, until on Saturday the lowest prices were made in the second downward turn which governments have taken since their original "break," when gold went to 110¾ and the Funding bill passed the Senate.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The rate on call ranged from four to five per cent, with exceptions at six per cent on miscellaneous collaterals. On Saturday loans were made as low as three per cent on governments. The outflow of currency expected in connection with the spring demands in the rural districts has not been as large as originally anticipated, the Banks having lost only half a million legal tenders during the week. Indeed, with the low prices of farming products it is doubtful if the farmers will require as much money this spring as heretofore. The prospect of light returns for their labor checks their agricultural enterprise. Again, the disposition of Wall street to discount the activity expected at this season has assisted the decline in prices in Wall street and the shrinkage of values sets more capital at liberty. Hence the rate on call has not responded to the prospect of activity, especially as the banks, in possessing a surplus of $25,000,000 above their legal reserve, are in a position to meet the drain to the country should it be of normal proportions.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, in a further loss of about half a million of legal tenders, reflects the continued but decreased movement of currency to the rural districts, so usual at this season, the beginning of which this spring was first noticed in the bank statement of last week. A loss of nearly a million and a half of specie is due to the customs payments of the week. The decrease in deposits is only a million, against a total loss in reserve of nearly two millions, the banks having expanded their loans nearly the latter amount their liberality being due to the reduced figure on call loans during the week, which compelled them to enlarge their line of discounts rather than suffer their funds to lie unemployed or to go into Wall street at four to five per cent, when prime endorsed paper was to be had at seven to eight per cent and good single names at eight to ten. The statement is unfavorable in showing a decrease of over a million and a half dollars in the surplus above the legal reserve of the banks. The last two statements are as follows:—

	March 12.	March 19.
Loans	$265,140,003	$270,003,032
Specie	33,393 135	32,014,747
Circulation	34,855,730	34,699,333
Deposits	209,841,225	208,819,823
Legal tenders	53,302,064	52,774,480

The changes in each item are in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$4,862,079
Decrease in specie	1,378,388
Decrease in circulation	156,176
Decrease in deposits	1,021,402
Decrease in legal tenders	527,584

The banks now hold $24,160,071 in excess of the reserve required by law.

THE LATEST PRICES OF STOCKS.

After the adjournment of the Boards on Saturday the following were the final prices made on the street for the leading shares:—Canton, 61¾ a 62¾; Cumberland, 27 a 29¾; Western Union, 32½ a 32¾; Quicksilver, 10 a 10¼; Mariposa, 7¼ a 9; do. preferred, 13¼ a 19; Pacific Mail, 33¾ a 33¾; Adams Express, 60¾ a 61¼; Wells-Fargo Express, 20½ a 20¾; American Express, 38½ a 38¾; United States Express, 47¾ bid; New York Central consolidated (ex div.), 92¾; do. scrip, 90½; Harlem, 142 a 143; Erie, 24¾ a 25¼; Reading, 96 a 96¼; Michigan Central, 119 a 119¾; Lake Shore, 85¾ a 85¾; Illinois Central, 139 a 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98 a 98¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 71 a 71½; do. preferred, 82¾ a 82½; Rock Island, 113¾ a 113¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 58¾ a 59; do. preferred, 73¾ a 73½; Toledo and Wabash, 45¼ a 45¾; Fort Wayne, 94½ a 94¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¼ a 28¾; New Jersey Central, 102¼ a 102¾.

CLOSING PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the latest street prices for the government list:—United States currency sixes, 112¼ a 112½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114 a 114½; do. do., coupon, 114¼ a 114¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 108¾ a 109; do. do., 1862, coupon do., 109¾ a 109¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 108¾ a 108¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 109 a 109¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, January and July, 107¾ a 107¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 108¾ a 108¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 108¾ a 109¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 105 a 105¼; do. do., coupon, 105¾ a 106¾.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, on the 17th, contracts were made for the grading, masonry, excavations, &c., of the greater part of their line between the White Sulphur Springs and the Ohio river, amounting, in the aggregate, to over $3,000,000. Between 6,000 and 7,000 men will be at once put on the line, and it is expected that the section between the Ohio river and the Kanawha coal region will be completed within the year. The secretary reports, also, that the floating debt of the company (nearly $1,000,000) has been paid off, and the State's interest in the Blue Ridge tunnel provided for by the purchase of Virginia State bonds. The new loan was being rapidly taken, and there is an excellent prospect for an early completion of the line. The treasury of the company is said to be in a condition to enable the road to be opened at an early day and a large equipment to be placed thereon.

In view of the interest now manifested in the matter of railway values as affected by the questions of the decline in gold and reduced earnings, we make room for the following from the *Financial Chronicle* of the 19th inst.:—

The earnings of the principal lines of Western railway show very favorably for the month of February, 1870, compared with the same month of 1869. It will be observed, on reference to the table below, that there is an increase in the reported traffic of every road, with the single exception of Chicago and Northwestern. The figures given to the public represent the gross earnings, and are not always an indication that the net earnings are in the same proportion; but in the past month it is probable that the net earnings were even more favorable than the gross, as the month was remarkable for mildness of weather, and the operating expenses must have been much below the usual amount expended in the month of February, when heavy snows are generally prevalent throughout the Northwest. The largest increase in earnings is shown by the Illinois Central, being $138,698—a very considerable amount for the shortest month of the year. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern is the next in importance, showing an increase of $126,358. The traffic of this road does not vary so much with the change of seasons as several of the others, its important location commanding a large business at all times.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR FEBRUARY.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Chicago and Alton	$83,825	$91,098	$8,727	
Chic. and N'western	765,401	850,286		$74,883
Chic. and R. Island	89,291	81,441	7,849	
Clev., Co., Chi. & Ind	210,640	180,849	27,790	
Cleve. and Pittsburg	151,024	135,150	15,874	
Illinois Central	665,231	526,533	138,698	
L. Shore and Mich. S	1 024,91	898,573	125,358	
Marietta and Cin	98,275	91,696	6,580	
Michigan Central	338,127	2,4,628	8,491	
Mil. and St. Paul	382,323	330,223	51,1 0	
North Missouri	1 6 207	96,927	101,280	
Ohio and Mississippi	2 3,254	210,562	2,154	
Pacific of Missouri	25,016	20 ,5 2	4,311	
St. L., Alt. and T. H.	178,768	137,737	31,971	
Tol., Wab. and West	226,615	210,334	16,231	
Totals	$3,445,110	$4,815,156	$754,833	$71,882

For the two months from January 1 to March 1 the statement is not as strong as for February alone; in the first month of the year the principal roads did not make very favorable returns, and it was naturally predicted by some that the earnings would materially fall off from those of 1869. The February reports, however, give a conclusive refutation to those gloomy forebodings, and place the companies in a much better position than they stood a month ago. We see no reason to change the opinion previously expressed, that if the earnings of 1870 shall equal those of 1869 the companies will generally be in a prosperous condition; but where there has been no increase in mileage there would seem to be no special reason to anticipate a general increase in traffic.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 1.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Chicago and Alton	$95,803	$96,1 9	—	$37,0 7
Chic. and N'western	1,4 0,867	1,7 1,6 6	—	2 4,7 7
Chic. and R. Island	7 1,6 8	1 ,233	37,7 2	—
Cle. C. Chi. and Ind's	420,0 0	3 5,7 0	3 ,7 0	—
Illinois Central	1,3 7,7 3	1 1 2,1 3	155,5 6	—
L. Shore and M. So	1,9 5,7 3	1,5 7,5 0	61,1 3	—
Marietta and Cin	190 176	174,3 3	15,1 1	—
Michigan Central	6 7,1 9	7 1,7 5	—	3 ,6 6
Mil. and St. Paul	7 5,1 4	7 4,6 7	—	8,5 3
North Missouri	4 9 5 8	2 7,6 8	1 4,6 0	—
Ohio and Mississippi	4 5,6 2	3 6,1 5	8,5 3	—
Pacific of Missouri	4 1,4 5	4 1,4 4	3 ,0 1	—
St. L., Alt. and T. H.	3 1,1 3	2 5,6 4	5,5 9	—
Totals	$3,9 6,5 5	$3,8 5,0 6	$5 7,1 7	$2 4,7 8

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, March 19—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—There continued a fair demand for Rio from the trade at full prices, and sales were made of 4,500 bags ex Nautilus, and in Baltimore 4,500 do. ex Parthenon, on private terms. St. Domingo was in demand, and 1,9 8 bags were sold on private terms. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged in value.

COTTON.—With increased offerings, and only a moderate demand, the market for the staple was only moderately active and prices were heavy and lower, the bulk of the sales being at a reduction of ⅛c. per lb. At the close the market was dull and weak at the decline. Including 167 bales to arrive, the sales were 1,459 bales, of which 852 were for export, 412 for spinning, 166 on speculation and 1,169 in transit. For future delivery the business was less active, and holders being anxious to realize, prices declined ⅛c. per lb. The sales were as follows:—200 bales (basis long middling, for March) at 23½c. a 23¾c., 300 do. (for April) at 23¾c. a 23⅞c., 200 do. (for May) at 23⅞c., 100 do. (for June) at 23⅞c., 100 do. (for July) at 24c., 700 do. (for August) at 23 5-16c., 100 do. (for June) at 22 15-16c., 300 do. (for April to June) at 23c., and late yesterday, 600 do. (for May) at 23⅛c. and 200 do. (for June) at 23⅛c. a 23⅜c. We append the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and New Orleans.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18½	19	19	19 a
Good ordinary	20½	20	21	21 a
Low middling	22	22½	23	23 a
Middling	23½	23	23¾	24
Good and fine	24¾	24	24¾	24¾

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 3,920 bbls. flour, 2,1 bags corn meal, 8,500 bushels wheat, 7,4 8 do. corn, 5,550 do. oats, 28,552 do. barley, 500 do. rye and 1,500 do. malt. The flour market rule dull and prices were nominal by unchanged. There was but little demand for shipment. The sales were confined to about 5,500 bbls. Southern flour was dull but unchanged. Sales 5 0 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with sales of 200 bbls. Corn meal continued to rule dull and nominal. We quote:

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $4 60
Superfine State	4 50 a 4 80
Extra State	4 75 a 5 00
Choice do	5 25 a 6 00
Superfine Western	4 30 a 4 20
Extra do	4 75 a 5 00
Extra Minnesota	5 25 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 50 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a 6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 0
St. Louis fancy brands	7 50 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	6 00 a 9 25
Southern superfine	4 60 a 6 00
Rye flour	4 25 a 5 25
Corn meal, city	4 00 a 4 70
Corn meal, Jersey	4 25 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25 a 5 00

—Wheat was dull and quiet, but not quotably lower; there were only sales of about 10 0 bushels, in lots, mainly for regular spring, $1 40 for white, $1 05 for No. 3 spring, delivered, and $1 12 a $1 15 for choice amber. Corn was in but quiet, at about 71½ a 71¾ for shipping mixed, 72 a 72½ for steamer mixed, 73 a 73½ for high mixed, 74 a 74½ for yellow and 75 a 75½ for white. Oats were more active and firmer, the sales being 5,000 bushels, at 66c. a 68c. for Western, in store and afloat, 62½c. a 65c. for State, delivered, and 60½c. a 63c. for Jersey, delivered. Rye was dull and nominal at 95c. a $1 for State and Western. Barley was more active, and sales were made of 34,10 bushels at $1 05 a $1 11 for Canada West. Barley malt was dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS.—The business was small, the offerings of almost all articles being light, but full rates were generally demanded. The chartering business was quiet, though an improved demand prevailed for petroleum vessels, which were held firmly at former rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 35 bales cotton at ½d a 5-16d., and 7,500 bushels wheat at 9¾d. To London, 7,500 bushels wheat, in ship's bags, at 9¼d.; 2,500 bbls. oil cake at 20s. and 2,500 do. flour at 2s. The charters were:—A brig, with 2,800 bbls. flour, to Newfoundland, at 45c.; a brig, 180 tons, to Hamilton, Bermuda, thence to Bordeaux, general cargo, at £400; a brig, to Pernambuco, general cargo, a bark, to Rotterdam, with 4,000 bbls. resin; a brig from Philadelphia to Lisbon for orders, with 2,000 bbls. petroleum, and a brig hence to Gibraltar for orders, with 1,400 bbls. petroleum on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Cloth continued in demand and higher prices were realized. Where were sold 700 bales, to arrive, part if not all at 14½c. a 15c., cash, in bond. Bags were dull, but held firmly at former figures.

HOPS.—The market was unchanged; there was little demand and that was entirely for small lots; prices, however, were steady, especially for the better grades. The sales were about 80 bales at from 15c. to 28c. for common to choice.

HAY.—The demand was only moderate, but the market was firm in consequence of the small receipts. We quote:—Shipping, 85c. a $1; fresh lots, $1 10 a $1 60; long rye straw, $1 a $1 10; short do., 95c.

HEMP.—The market was dull and prices for all kinds were entirely nominal at the quotations published in our last issue.

MOLASSES.—The market for all kinds of foreign was dull, there being no demand except for retail lots, and prices were heavy and nominal at our last quotations. The sales were 50 hhds. Cuba at about 52c., and 25 do. Demerara on private terms.

NAVAL STORES.—The business in spirits turpentine was light, sales being restricted by the increased firmness of holders, who demanded 46¾c. a 47c. for merchantable lots at the close. Shipping lots were quoted at 47½c. a 48c. The sales were 180 bbls. at 47½c. a 48¼c., chiefly at the inside price. Rosin was quiet and weak for the low grades, which were quite freely offered. The sales were 900 bbls. No. 2 at $2 25 a $2 30; 400 do. strained at $2 a $2 35 and small lots No. 1 and pale within the range of our quotations. We quote:—Strained, $2 a $2 10; No. 2, $2 20 a $2 80; No. 1, $2 75 a $3 75; pale, $4 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8. Tar was dull and nominal at $2 55 a $2 65 for Wilmington.

OILS.—The market for all kinds was dull, the demand being very light, but prices were generally steady at former quotations. Linseed was quoted at 86c. a 90c., in casks, while lard was quoted at $1 20 a $1 25 for spring and winter, without sales of moment.

PETROLEUM.—Crude, in bulk, was in more demand, and the market closed strong at yesterday's closing price, viz., 14c. The sales were 2,500 bbls., part, if not all, at 14c.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Delano Not to Resign.

The Prospects for the Confirmation of Judge Bradley—The Disappearance of Collector Bailey—General Logan's New Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1870.

Delano Not Resigned—The Case of Collector Bailey.

The rumor that Mr. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, had resigned his office is unequivocally denied. It is supposed that this rumor was put in circulation by some malicious persons, who felt in no friendly spirit toward Mr. Delano in consequence of the changes in the offices in New York under his administration. Mr. Delano denies that he was a friend of Mr. Bailey. The appointment was made upon the recommendation of the late Senator Pessenden, Chief Justice Chase and others. The Commissioner ever since thought it well to keep an eye on that district. Before Bailey came in the district had in some particulars a bad character, and the object was to get some one who would be instrumental in correcting the state of things in that quarter. This was all promised of Mr. Bailey by his supporters. Uncertain as to the management after Mr. Bailey came in, the Commissioner in several instances sent persons in the secret service to New York to look after matters, and but a week ago he sent a regular Commission there to make a thorough investigation. In relation to the absconding of Mr. Bailey sufficient is not yet known in the Bureau to warrant the expression of even a surmise upon authority.

Mr. Bradley's Chances—A Suspicious Connection.

The nomination of Mr. J. P. Bradley to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court will come up to-morrow, provided the Senate goes into executive session. It may, however, be postponed. Governor Ward, Mr. Congar and a large number of prominent Jerseymen are here urging Bradley's confirmation, with what success remains to be seen. The Southern Senators say his case is more hopeless now than it was two weeks ago, and that many of the Northern Senators had gone back on him because of his being supported by Senator Stockton and other democrats. His friends, however, explain that Stockton's support is not of a party or political character, but merely on account of Mr. Bradley's connection with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The friends of Judge Carter are importuning the President to withdraw Bradley and send Carter's name in for the place. The President has not signified any intention of withdrawing Bradley.

The New Army Bill of Logan.

The passage of Logan's Army bill by the House has created quite a flutter among army officers, especially here, where its immediate effect is well understood. The misfortunes of the army officers "don tread upon each other, so fast they follow;" that is, the officers who are comfortably fixed in and around Washington. It is not long since Sherman issued an order sending all officers who had been here for a period of two or more years to other stations. And now comes the pitiless Logan with his sweeping bill, threatening to muster out a large number of officers, and to reduce the pay of those who are so lucky or unlucky as to be retained. Even old officers, veterans who were in the service when the present generation came upon the scene, naturally inquire, Where is this thing going to end? It is just possible that Logan's bill, should it become a law, will muster out a larger number of officers than is set down in the programme. Several belonging to the higher grades have openly signified their intention to resign. The unfledged Logan says this is mere bluster, and means nothing beyond a sort of threat to defeat the bill. According to Logan's experience army officers, especially those of the rank of major general or brigadier, are of that class of whom it is said they "seldom die and never resign." Be this as it may, there is unquestionably a very bitter feeling on the part of army officers against Logan's bill and the manner in which it is proposed to treat the army. This is shared from the general down to the second lieutenant. I learn from an intimate friend of General Sherman that he is very bitter, and that he cannot refer to the matter without getting off two or three well-selected oaths, as a means of outlet to his anger. He evidently regards the whole proceeding as a gratuitous insult to the army, and one that should be resented by every officer throwing up his commission as soon as the bill becomes a law. He does not disguise the fact that the proposed reduction of his salary touches him in a tender place. The bill does not affect him in any other respect. Liberal as his salary is regarded, he maintains that he could not keep up his rank and live upon less. He is compelled to entertain, or rather he is expected to do it, and this costs money. He intimated to a friend not long ago that he would be obliged to resign and go into civil life, and he would do it most cheerfully rather than be burdened with a rank without proper compensation to support it. But Sherman has no idea that it will become a law. He no doubt thinks it will meet its Waterloo in the Senate, and that the House will gracefully back down. There is reason to believe, from what I can gather, that should it run the gauntlet of the Senate it will meet with an obstacle at the White House in the shape of a veto. The President is a warm friend of the army, and he is said to have expressed his surprise that the House should pass a bill of this character. It is doubtful, however, if the President would go so far to serve and save his old comrades in arms. Logan, Butler and others who put the bill through the House, think he would not; in fact, they intimate that he dare not, because the measure is too popular. It went through the House with a rush, its opponents not being able to muster enough strength to call the yeas and nays.

The two popular features of the bill are the mustering out of useless officers and the reduction of the pay of those who may be retained. But there are portions of it that will not be popular, at least the army officers think so, when they come to be fully understood by the people. The section, for instance, that prohibits retired officers of the army from holding positions in the civil service, is regarded by the officers as not only harsh, but cruel. Some of these officers do not receive pay sufficient for the support of those dependent upon them, while there are others whose neighbors and friends would like to elect them to some petty local office out of mere gratitude. But the bill prevents this. This section was intended to meet the cases of certain gentlemen about the White House, who had been nominated and confirmed for civil appointments—General Badeau, for instance. But it unfortunately injures others more needy and perhaps more deserving.

There is a good deal of difference of opinion among Senators as well as army officers necessary as to the number of officers for the military peace establishment. The army officers assert that Logan is all wrong in his statistics, not only about our own army, but the armies of nations to which he referred in his speech. It is said that when the bill comes before the Senate this assertion will be fully established by official data. In the meantime Senator Wilson does not seem to be in any hurry bringing the bill before his Committee on Military Affairs. He is gathering all the information he can, so as to do the fair thing for the army; for, although he is only a militia general himself, Wilson has a soft side towards the military.

Indian Outrages in Texas.

A statement from Austin, Texas, is to the effect that a party of Comanche Indians recently made an attack between San Saba and Comanche, in that State, on four men driving them from their wagons. The Indians took the wagons and chopped them up and left. The bodies of two Indians, killed during the fight, were afterwards found. The white men all escaped. A party of men was raised immediately and started in pursuit, and came upon the Indians in their camp. A fight ensued, which resulted in the Indians being defeated and six of them killed. One white man was killed. It is also stated that in every raid the Indians make on the frontier more or less of the white men are killed and women and children butchered or carried away, and a great many more whites are killed than Indians. Another statement says:—On the 6th inst. a party of Indians came within three miles of the Fort McKarette military post, and carried off a Mrs. Fields.

The St. Domingo Treaty—Secret Sessions of the Senate.

There seems to be some hope that the practice of considering treaties, nominations and other similar matters in secret session of the Senate will be discontinued for a time or abolished altogether. Should this happen it will be due to the St. Domingo annexation project, which in that case will verify the old saying that "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." Senators Ferry and Sumner the other day produced a very considerable impression by their remarks concerning the unrepublican character of secret proceedings and their arguments in favor of considering both treaties and nominations in open session. Especially did Sumner surprise his brother Senators and the galleries when he declared that secret deliberations by the Senate came to us from European diplomatic usage and that they were not of purely American origin. Such expressions were not expected from Mr. Sumner. It was naturally thought that his long service on the Foreign Affairs Committee had imbued him with the spirit of secrecy and cunning which are popularly supposed to surround all diplomatic questions. But his words at least would prove the contrary.

Mr. Hamlin made a feeble effort to reason down the arguments of Sumner. Hamlin likened the treaty business to private contracts. No business man, he thought, would advertise to the world his intention of buying a piece of land or a horse or anything else. But he forgot that the people in the matter of treaties are supposed to be parties to the contract and that the administration and the Senate are only agents acting for the principals or the people at large. Every principal is supposed to know what his agent is doing for him, and why, then, should not the people know all about treaties and nominations before they are consummated? The fact is that the secrecy so often practised in these matters is the cause of a good many swindles being so successfully perpetrated, as, for instance, in the cases of Indian treaties and confirmations of corrupt and incompetent appointees. Were the people to know all about the secret scheming and combinations which lead to some of the secret subjects of deliberation before the Senate, before final action on those subjects, there would be less frequent cause for complaint and fewer fraudulent transactions to record and deplore. The healthy discussion which all public measures receive from the newspapers and the people would insure as a rule more general correctness and propriety of action.

The Tariff Bill.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the Tariff bill will be resumed on Tuesday, when it is expected that Representative Allison, of Iowa, who is opposed to the bill, will express his views on the subject, and Representative Kelley will reply to him. An effort will be made to close the general debate before the expiration of the week.

The Venezuelan Complications.

The official correspondence just published shows that the government of Venezuela claims that there were some irregularities in the execution of the mixed commission which tend to invalidate a portion of the awards. The sums which the republic of Venezuela has paid to the United States for the creditors do not amount in the aggregate to the overdue interest. Mr. Paul, who came hither as the Minister of that republic, was entrusted with certain explanations, but his sudden death prevented their presentation to this government. By invitation of the Minister of Foreign Relations the representatives of the United States, France, England, Holland and Denmark, the creditor nations, met him at a conference on the 29th of December. As soon as they had assembled the acting President, General Monagas, came in and directed the conversation. He stated that the condition of the country was such and the want of resources so great that the treasury was without the means of enabling the government to put down the revolutionary movements, increasing daily in number, as long as the inability of the government to move its troops continued; that if the creditor representatives would consent to a cessation of the payments of fifteen per cent for only three or four months, and allow the government to use that fund during that period, public tranquility would be restored, and the amount of duties collected at the custom house would be greatly increased, while the income from duties was greatly diminished and would be still further lessened by the cessation of importations if these disturbances continued; that as it was the interest of the creditors of Venezuela to do anything in their power to increase the ability of their debtor to pay, he had invited this conference in the hope and expectation that upon such showing they would consent to such suspension and use by his government of those funds. At the request of Minister Partridge's colleagues he replied that they must decline to enter into any such agreement; that they could not consent, under any circumstances, to any such diversion or suspension of payment, against which they had already had occasion to protest; and that while they regretted that the public order was disturbed and a continuance of civil war threatened, they could not agree to make any loan of the proceeds of the fifteen per cent, nor to its diversion to any other purpose than the payment of the diplomatic claims. The Minister of Foreign Relations then said that from consideration to the nations represented this conference had been asked for, in order to make known to us the facts and the indispensable necessity which was forced on this government to use all means that could be reached to preserve its existence; that this last could only be secured by suspending all payments and devoting all receipts to the continuance of the national safety and to the support of the troops of the government; that they had hoped to meet an easy concurrence on our part, since we could only hope for continuing payments by the success of the government against the factions; but since that was not to be had the government would have to fulfil the first duty to itself and provide from any and all its means for its own continuance. After some further conversation the conference ended. In a subsequent letter Mr. Partridge, under date of January 15, says:—

The state of civil war and continual revolt, first in one State and next in another, has become the confirmed and regular condition of the republic. Venezuela is precisely in that condition of anarchy and bankruptcy in which Mexico was in 1861.

The Cadetship Investigation Closed.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have for the present completed their investigation into the cadet business and turned their attention to the heavy current business before them, which includes about two hundred and fifty cases of various kinds.

The Oneida Disaster.

The Navy Department is anxiously awaiting the detailed reports, both through Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, and the State Department authorities, of the investigation into the Oneida disaster. Letters are daily received at the department from the friends and relatives of the victims of the collision for additional details concerning the action of the department regarding the recovery of the bodies, &c. No answer can be made until full reports shall be received.

The Cherokee Nation.

The principal chief and delegates of the Cherokee nation of Indians have sent a memorial to the Senate remonstrating against a Territorial form of government, legislative jurisdiction of Congress, the abrogation of existing treaties and the burden of government taxation without representation, and in favor of the payment by the United States of all just obligations to the said nation. The memorial concludes as follows:—

A bill has been introduced into the Senate proposing to pay, under severe restrictions, $2,000,000 for the lands taken under the treaty of 1866. That bill was not submitted to us for our consideration or approval, and in various particulars violates that treaty. It is objectionable to us in all its features, and without entering into a discussion of it we beg, Senators, to assure you in the most respectful manner that it will never be accepted by the Cherokee nation, and that if we were to consent to it it would not only be contrary to our own convictions, but place us in such disgrace with our people at home that we could scarcely have the assurance to return to them. We beg to say that nothing could have induced us to refer to the proposed legislation except the fact that it bears directly upon us. In this view of the subject we hope to be considered blameless.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac

will have its second reunion on the 9th of April next, in Philadelphia. The meeting will be at the Academy of Music, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when, among other ceremonies, a poem will be recited by Oliver Wendell Holmes or another distinguished poet, and an oration delivered by General John H. Martindale. There will be a banquet, commencing at eight o'clock, at the Continental Hotel. The President, several members of the Cabinet, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, and many other distinguished guests will be present.

General Ames' Prospects.

Despatches have been received by General Ames from members of the Legislature and other State officials at Jackson, Miss., announcing that a caucus of republican members had unanimously adopted resolutions urging his admission to the United States Senate. He is also assured by the same parties that he will be re-elected should his present credentials be insufficient.

Army Transfers.

Several of the officers of the Adjutant General's Office, the Commissary, Quartermaster's and other departments of the army who were relieved under the late general order from Army Headquarters from duty in this city have completed their preparations for leaving Washington, while some of those designated to take their places here have already arrived in Washington.

Personal.

Count Lowenhaupt, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, has gone to New York to spend a few days.

Colonel Dayton, of Sherman's staff, it is rumored, is about to resign. Mr. Phillips, his father-in-law, died recently, leaving Colonel Dayton as executor of his large estate, and he finds that he will have so much to do in attending to that business that he could not give the necessary time and care to his duties as an officer of the army.

Farmers' Produce.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that farmers are required to make returns of produce sold within the year, but not required to return produce raised until the same is sold.

NEW YORK CITY.

Odds and Ends of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	43	36	3 P. M.	54	54
6 A. M.	43	40	6 P. M.	48	49
9 A. M.	46	45	9 P. M.	44	47
12 M.	47	55	12 P. M.	40	46

Average temperature yesterday 49½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 48
Weekly average 37
Weekly average last year 40

During the past week the Tax Receiver collected $52,933 53.

There were in the city last week 415 deaths, 371 persons married and 272 births.

A lady states that Archibald Douglas was not shot in a quarrel by Thomas Jackson, but that the wounding took place on the sidewalk.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Princeton College Association of New York and vicinity will take place at Delmonico's on the 24th inst. Ladies are invited to be present after dinner.

It is stated on good authority that a movement is on foot to have General P. H. Jones removed from his position of Postmaster of this city, and that the name of his successor will be sent into the Senate by the President in a few days for confirmation.

Coroner Rollins has been notified to hold an inquest at Mount Sinai Hospital on the body of William Tuttle, a youth of nineteen years, whose death resulted from injuries received on Sunday of last week at Sufferns, on the Erie Railway, while engaged in coupling cars.

The emigrant landing depot at Castle Garden is draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the late President of the Board of Commissioner of Emigration, Gulian C. Verplanck. The flags Group half-mast high. The funeral will be from Trinity church, at one o'clock, this day.

At a late hour last night the jewelry store of Samuel Piggott, No. 419 Hudson street, was entered by unknown burglars, who stole watches and other valuables to the amount of $400. The thieves escaped and left no clue which is likely to lead to their capture.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Meteorological Department of the Park for the week ending March 19, 1870:—Barometer, mean, 29.671 inches; thermometer, mean, 31.03 degrees; total amount of water during the week, 1.36 inches; distance travelled by the wind during the week, 1,787 miles.

As has been already announced, the Pneumatic Tunnel is now being exhibited by the managers of the Union Home and School for the benefit of the latter institution. The receipts last week were $1,274; the total receipts since the opening $4,050; number of visitors last week 5,640; total number since the opening 25,000.

Barnard Johnson, who was honorably acquitted in the bond forgery case, was supposed by some persons to have become State evidence in Bradley's trial. This is not the fact, and to prevent any misapprehension as to this, Assistant District Attorney Fellows has written us to state that the evidence of Johnson was voluntary.

Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a man named Rott, fell overboard from a lighter, which was sailing up the East river, but was rescued by men in the United States ordnance boat of Governor's Island. One of the Hamilton avenue ferry boats was passing at the time, and her captain saw the man in the water, but made not the slightest effort to save him.

A young man named William Patterson has been victimizing a goodly number of people by representing that he was the collector of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, No. 17 Spruce street, and obtaining payments of subscriptions amounting to considerable sums. He was arrested at Brooklyn by detective Heidleberg and committed to answer by Judge Dowling.

A kerosene lamp exploded last night, about seven o'clock, in the apartments of Samuel Gardiner, on the fourth floor of No. 77 Allen street. A slight fire occurred, which was extinguished with trifling damage. At a quarter before six o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 60 Norfolk street, occupied by Valentine Bordenstein as a tailor shop. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage about $100; covered by insurance.

About noon yesterday a woman, named Mary Harris, called at No. 92 Prince street to see one William Tidd. After some stormy conversation Mary got into an altercation with William and drew a knife, cutting him across the face and on the left leg. The wounds are not considered serious. The Eighth precinct police arrested the woman at five o'clock last evening and she will be arraigned to-day at Jefferson Market Police Court.

Ex-Alderman Charles McBrian, who backs several policy shops in this city and is the proprietor of one at No. 44 Chatham street, has been summoned to appear before the Assistant Assessor of his district and produce his books and papers, he not having paid his tax on his gross receipts for sales of tickets since he has been conducting the lottery business in his own name, which is about one month, having been formerly connected with McIntyre & Co. in the same business.

Michael Hickey, residing at No. 324 West Twenty-fourth street, on Saturday night entered the "establishment" No. 385 Canal street, under the influence of liquor, and, while being ejected by the proprietor, Louis Miller, drew a knife and stabbed the latter's wife in the back of the neck, injuring her severely. Hickey was arrested by officer Thompson, of the Eighth precinct, and yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, when a complaint was preferred against him by Miller on behalf of his wife, who is at present confined to her bed, on which he was committed to await the result of the injuries.

The Third Avenue Railroad, through the influence of Mr. John Stratton, trustee of the Twelfth ward schools, has consented to run a car exclusively for the accommodation of girls residing in Harlem and Yorkville who attend the Female Norman School. This arrangement will go into effect next Monday. The car will be distinguished by a white flag with the words "Norman School Car for Girls" printed in red letters. It is unnecessary to comment on the pleasing utility of this arrangement. It is a step forward in the right direction, and shows that one line of our city railroads at least is not lost to every sentiment of kindly consideration for its patrons.

At the annual meeting of the New York Athletic Club, held at their rooms, No. 20 St. Mark's place, the following named athletes were elected trustees and incorporators of the club for the ensuing year:—Colonel William E. Van Wyck, Charles Delmonico, John C. Babcock, Henry E. Buermeyer, Frank Kinney, Bennett J. King, Richard Meares, B. R. Gafney, William Curtis Noyes, Harry A. Hiers, the very popular gymnast. Colonel William E. Van Wyck was unanimously re-elected president of the club for another year, and the election resulted in the selection of Charles Delmonico as vice-president, William Curtis Noyes as secretary and Richard Meares as treasurer. Frank Kinney declined a re-election as treasurer, but reported $1,200 in the treasury.

Coroner Flynn yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of Martin Graham, of 704 Second avenue, who was seriously injured by being struck on the head with an axe in the hands of a German, who mistook him for a burglar, as heretofore published in the HERALD. The man who struck Graham turns out to be William Sachs. The injured man, who thinks he will recover, states he entered the wrong house while intoxicated, and encountering a girl in the hallway with a pitcher in her hand pushed against her with so much violence as to break the pitcher. She then cried out for her father, who appeared, and a struggle ensued between them, during which Sachs received a severe cut in the face with a weapon in the hands of Graham. Sachs then called for his axe and with it struck his antagonist on the head, thus disabling him. The jury rendered a verdict against Sachs and the Coroner committed him. As the prisoner believed he was dealing with a thief and burglar in the protection of his family and property it is likely he will be released on bail. Had Graham made a prompt explanation the resort to violence would have been unnecessary.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The police made 290 arrests in Brooklyn last week.

There were twelve cases of smallpox and three deaths from the same loathsome disease reported in Brooklyn last week.

G. C. Hallenbeck, late Captain of C Company, Fifty-sixth regiment, has been elected commandant of E Company, Thirteenth regiment, National Guard.

Thomas Rosley, an Irish lad, in the employ of Mrs. O'Donnell, of Gowanus, stole a gold chain valued at fifty dollars from his mistress, and was arraigned before Justice Delmar yesterday and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

H. W. Swift, residing at No. 40 South street New York, and employed as a watchman on board the ship Hudson, lying at Martin's stores was seriously injured on Saturday night by falling between the vessel and the dock. He was taken to the hospital.

Mr. James L. Genbrecht residing in Ninth street, near Third avenue, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The unfortunate man, it is said, was laboring under a temporary aberration of mind at the time he committed the act. Coroner Jones was notified and will hold an inquest over the body to-day. The deceased was a single man twenty-seven years of age.

A serious cutting affray took place in Williamsburg Saturday night. At about eight o'clock a crowd of young rowdies indulged their bad propensities by throwing stones and other missiles at the lager beer saloon of Daniel Grouse, corner of North Fifth and Third streets, and Grouse became so exasperated at their conduct that he seized a large carving knife and "went for them." The majority of them retreated on the approach of the infuriated man, but he overtook a young man named Patrick Gilroy and inflicted a terrible wound upon his left breast and shoulder. Gilroy was removed to his father's residence in Fourth street and Grouse was arrested by officer Albert Quinn and locked up in the Fourth street station house.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING IN CHARGE.

A Couple of New York Officials Make Another Raid Upon Mr. Joseph.

[From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Commercial, March 16.]

In December last Mr. David Joseph, of this city, a merchant doing business on Pearl street under the firm name of David Joseph & Bro., was seized here by a couple of foreign jamizaries, assisted by some of our home talent in the shape of Larry Hazen and Zeke Craven, and carried off to New York city to answer to some creditors who thought that if they could get Mr. Joseph onto their own dung-hill they could squeeze some money out of him. That was the time that the venerable and crap-shaded city servant William Kruse took his aristocratic roll through the city in a public hack, while Mr. Joseph was whisked away from Hammond street station house, before a writ of habeas corpus could be brought to bear upon him, loaded on a tram out in Fulton, and hurried out of the State.

After getting to New York Joseph fixed up his business with those particularly avaricious creditors in some way, for imprisonment for debt has gone out of fashion in this country, and about a month ago he returned to his home in the city. I do not believe that other creditors, it seems, in the same city, who came to the conclusion that they would play the same old game on Mr. Joseph.

Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, as the humble debtor, Mr. Joseph, was passing the corner of Sixth street and Central avenue on his way to his home, on Sixth street between Mound and Center, he was met by a couple of strange men, who stopped him and accosted him as to his identity with the individual known as David Joseph. Mr. Joseph replied that he was so unfortunate as to be the individual mentioned. He was then informed that the gentlemen who addressed him were officials from the city of New York, and that they had come hither to arrest him and take him to Gotham. Mr. Joseph seemed to give tacit assent to the proposal, but begged them to let him see his family before being thus torn ruthlessly from the city of his adoption without warrant or authority. They assented and Mr. Joseph led them around on Ninth street to the neighborhood of the station, where he at once set up a cry of "watch." His custodians, seeing his game, tried to fasten a pair of handcuffs upon him, but he resisted, and in a few moments the officers on duty at the station came to his rescue and the New York body-snatchers left in a hurry. The officers took Joseph down and locked him up in the station house. His friends, hearing of his trouble rallied in strong force. Judge Hoover, of the Probate Court, was hunted up and a writ of habeas corpus obtained. Upon this writ the body of Mr. Joseph was carried before the Judge, and he was released upon $5,000 bail to appear and answer on Thursday next.

In the meantime it was discovered that the gentlemen who were trying to kidnap Mr. Joseph were deputy sheriffs of New York city, and that they had the necessary credentials. But it was plain that they were endeavoring to carry a citizen of Ohio into another State without due process of law, and a warrant was issued for their arrest and detention upon the charge of kidnapping. If they have not left the city it is quite likely that they will be called upon to give an account of themselves.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 6 02 | Moon rises.....eve 11 21
Sun sets..... 6 13 | High water..morn 11 28

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Etna	March 22..	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nebraska	March 24..	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Bremen	March 24..	Bremen	63 Broad street.
Rising Star	March 24..	Havre	103 Pearl st.
City of Brussels	March 25..	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	March 26..	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Deutschland	March 26..	Bremen	63 Broad street.
Lafayette	April 2..	Havre	53 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	April 2..	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Austria	April 2..	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Columbia	April 2..	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Berlin	April 2..	London	55 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 20, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Mississippi, Henry, New Orleans March 18, at 8 AM, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Had strong head winds the entire passage; 14th inst, 200 miles SE from Southwest Pass, passed steamship Kensington, from Boston for New Orleans; 15th, 30 miles NW from Portugas, exchanged signals with ship Wild Hunter, Kelley, from New Orleans for Havre; 16th, at 4 PM, off Cape Florida, during a heavy northerly gale, passed a Spanish mail steamship, bound from Havana to Cardiff; 20th, 6 AM, off Capes of the Delaware, passed steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, bound south.

Steamship Flag, Limeburner, Fernandina March 16, with mdse and passengers, to the Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, 63 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co. March 20, Absecom bearing NW 10 miles, exchanged signals with an English bark, bound W, showing blue private signal with broad white cross.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Morgan, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Steamship Millville, Renaur, Millville, NJ, with mdse, to Whitall & Tatem.

Bark Nantik (Br), Prentice, Amoy Sept 25, with teas, to E Pavenstadt & Co. Passed Anjier Nov 12, Cape of Good Hope Jan 1, St Helena Jan 15, and crossed the Equator Jan 31 in lon 25; Nov 19, lat 16 S, lon 86 E, experienced a hurricane from SE to W, which hove the vessel on her beam ends, where she laid for six hours, the sea washing overboard everything moveable from the decks; blew an entire suit of sails from the gaskets; from lat 33 N, lon 63, had constant westerly gales.

Bark Sydenham (Br), Earl, Sunderland via London, 56 days, with railway iron, to Brett, Son & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather up to Hatteras; since strong NW gales, and was 15 days north of that point; 16th and 17th inst had a heavy gale from east; lost main upper topsailyard and foreyard.

Bark Rhea (Nor), Andersen, Shields, 50 days, with coal, to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather up to Hatteras; since then strong NW and SE gales.

Bark America (NG), Koper, Bremen, 43 days, with mdse, to Unkhardt & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather up to the Banks; since, strong westerly gales, and been 29 days west of the Banks; Feb 20, on the Banks, saw two large icebergs.

Bark St Olaf (Nor), Lund, Ostia, 64 days, with wine, to Wendt, Teiera & Brockman. Came the northern passage and had moderate weather up to Bermuda; since strong gales from NW.

Brig Ambrose Light (of Boston), Higgins, Malaga, 59 days, with fruit and to order, to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Jan 23; had heavy weather, and has been 25 days west of Bermuda.

Brig Gena Thurlow (of Portland), Corbett, Montevideo, 58 days, with hides and wool, to Brett, Son & Co. Crossed the Equator Feb 1 in lon 33; had very light winds to the Equator; since strong westerly gales, and was 25 days north of Bermuda.

Brig Bocota, Cassidy, Aspinwall, 28 days, with mdse, to J Roy. Had light northerly winds to Hatteras; since heavy NE and NW gales; March 12, off Hatteras, had a furious gale from NW, lasting 18 hours, and completely flooding the decks with water.

Brig Orion (Br), Doherty, St Marc, 43 days, with logwood, to Baldwin & Bell, of Boston. Had heavy N and NW gales the entire passage; been 15 days N of Hatteras. The O is bound to Boston; put into this port short of provisions.

Schr Cygnus (of Boston), Small, Ponce, PR, 18 days, with molasses and oranges, to F Talbot & Co. Had heavy NW gales from lat 30 N; March 12 and 13 had a heavy gale from SSE to WNW, which lasted for 36 hours with great violence.

Schr Ellen M Woodworth (of Provincetown), Newcomb, Gonaives, 15 days, with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co—vessel to B J Wenberg. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras with gales from W and NW; March 18, Samuel Newcomb, first officer, of Yarmouth, Me, died of consumption.

Schr D B Stedman, Seull, Virginia.
Schr Napoleon, Tulon, Virginia.
Schr Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr H J Wood, Curles, Virginia.
Schr Adriza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr Gen Grant, Jones, Boston for Virginia.
Schr Transport, Crowder, Egg Harbor.
Schr Athena, Haley, from schr Joseph Long, ashore at Long Branch, with coffee and logwood to the Coast Wrecking Co.

The brig Havana, reported 19th, is consigned to James E Ward & Co, and reports having experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage; was 11 days north of Hatteras; March 16, had a hurricane from ESE, in which was hove on beam ends, lost nearly a whole suit of sails and shifted cargo.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston for New York, with mdse to Wm P Clyde.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Charles H Mosier, Brown, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Cornelia, Long, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Hunter, Crane, Fall River for Newbern.
Schr F Merwin, Bunce, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Helen, Terrell, Providence for New York.
Schr B A Crozier, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr Mary Anne, Burns, Mystic for Port Johnson.
Schr Empire, Baker, New London for New York.
Schr Bela Peck, Averill, New London for New York.
Schr Onward, Arey, New London for New York.
Schr Cicero, Colard, New London for New York, in ballast, to H W Loud & Co.
Schr Helen P Jones, Clinton for New York.
Schr C Goodell, Bishop, Essex for Elizabethport.
Schr Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Franklin, ——, New Haven for New York.
Schr Sarah Falconer, Wilson, Southport for New York.
Schr A Parker, Parker, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Margaretta, Watson, Glen Cove for New York.
Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence for New York, with mdse, to H W Jackson & Co.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Lucy Jones, Muncey, Baltimore for Fall River.
Schr Alexandria, Baker, Philadelphia for Norwich.
Schr Wm Donnell, Lynch, South Amboy for Norwich.
Schr Uncle, Conover, Amboy for New Haven.
Schr Col Ellis, ——, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Conway, French, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Connecticut, Stephens, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr M E Hearn, Wells, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Vicksburg, ——, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Unexcelled, Ludlow, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Kate Scranton, Palmer, New York for Providence.
Schr Maria, Abbott, Harlem for Madison, Ct.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG HELEN—A Port Warden's survey was held on the British brig Helen at Savannah 16th inst. The report condemned her and ordered her to be sold for account of all concerned.

SCHR AUSTERLITZ (of Gloucester), Gray, parted her cable on George's Bank and was subsequently abandoned. The crew were taken off by fishing sch Riverdale and arrived at Glo ucester 16th inst. When the vessel was abandoned there were two feet of water in the hold and she could not keep afloat more than four or five hours. The crew saved nothing but their clothes. The A was 57.09 tons burthen, built at Essex in 1851, and owned by McKenzie, Knowlton & Co. She was valued at $3 4.0, and there was insurance on seven-eighths of the vessel for $2,975, and $320 on the outfits, by the Gloucester Fishing Insurance Co.

SCHR ARIADNE (of Boston), Pedling, from Wood's Hole for Newark, NJ, with a cargo of 50 tons guano, which dragged ashore on the point at Dutch Island in the gale of the 16th inst, and soon after slid off and sank in 3½ fathoms of water, where she now lies, was owned entirely by the captain, who had just purchased her, and not insured.

SCHR SARAH A HAMMOND, Westgate, from Bridgeport for Providence, got ashore on the rocks on Castle Hill night of 17th inst, but came off at high water without damage, and arrived at Newport 18th.

SCHR HAMILTON—A Port Warden's survey was recently held at Savannah on the British schr Hamilton, and she was condemned and sold 16th inst at public auction (her spars, tackle, stores, &c) to Capt a Fitzgerald for $1,750. She was 126 tons, rated AI, American Lloyds, for three years, expiring Nov, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

BRIG ANNA (Br), which was sold at auction at Providence 18th inst by the U S Marshal, was purchased by Henry B Cruchman, of the firm of J F Whitney & Co, of New York, and the price paid was $2,300 (not $2,800).

COTTON FOR LIVERPOOL—Messrs Andrew Low & Co yesterday cleared the British bark Kentville, Capt Evans, for the above port, with 2,175 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,089,227 pounds, valued at $250,560, and 100 bags of sea islands, weighing 29,976 pounds, valued at $10,233.—Savannah Republican, March 17.

Notice to Mariners.

Pilot-boat Jane, No 1, picked up Buoy No 1, of the bar, on the 20th inst, 45 miles SE of Sandy Hook, and towed it to the Lighthouse station, Quarantine, SI.

GULF OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN—LIGHTS ON THE COAST OF BRITISH BURMAH.

The government of India has given further notice that from the 15th day of September, 1869, the lights from the following lighthouses would be exhibited, and on the 31st the lights-vessel at the entrance of Rangoon river would be removed.

FIXED LIGHT ON KRISHNA SHOAL.

The light exhibited from the Screw Pile Lighthouse, in three fathoms at low water, on the south-eastern edge of the Krishna Shoal, is a fixed white light, visible from NNE round by north and west to SSW, elevated 61 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the second order.

Position of the lighthouse, lat 15 deg 38 min 30 sec N, lon 95 deg 35 min East from Greenwich.

In foggy weather a bell will be sounded every half minute.

NOTE.—This light is intended to enable vessels to avoid the danger of the Bakagon Flat and Krishna Shoal. In approaching from the westward a vessel should keep in not less than seven fathoms, until the light bears NW, and then shape a course NE by N or NE (according to size of tide) for Cabin Buckeer Light. Vessels from the northward must not get into less than six fathoms, or bring the light to bear southward of SW by W one-half W.

No vessel should approach within five miles of the lighthouse.

REVOLVING LIGHT AT CHINA BUCKEER.

The light from the Screw Pile Lighthouse, about three miles north-east from the mouth of the Buckeer river, is a revolving light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of fifteen miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the first order.

The tower is situated on the land of Chian Buckeer, close to high-water mark; the lower part of the tower, seen against the dark trees, is painted white; it is in lat 16 deg 19 min 30 sec N, lon 95 deg 12 min E.

WEST INDIES—BAHAMA ISLANDS—REVOLVING LIGHT ON GREAT INAGUA ISLAND.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands has given notice that on or about the 1st day of April, 1870, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected near the south-west point of Great Inagua island.

The light will be a revolving white light, attaining

THE JERSEY CITY FIRE.

Further Particulars—Thieving Firemen Arrested—Condition of the Injured Men.

It is necessary to repeat that the particulars of the fire at the Central Railroad depot in Jersey City as published in Saturday's HERALD were correct, as so many exaggerated and unfounded statements found their way into other papers. The loss to the company is about $8 000, while the loss on the horses and grain in the freight cars, added to all incidentals, will not exceed $4,000. The story about Henry Johnson, a night watchman, throwing pails of water on the fire and afterwards getting struck with a burning beam, which consumed him, is without a particle of truth. There was no man with that name on the premises. Michael Cuff, as stated in the HERALD, was the unfortunate individual who perished while in the act of carrying the books out of the office. The body was so carbonized that identification was impossible. He leaves a wife and four children in Brooklyn. The remains were taken in charge by Mr. Hope and the inquest was commenced last evening. The funeral will take place at three o'clock this afternoon from St. Peter's church, on Grand street, Jersey City. Flannery, the fireman who was struck by No. 1 Engine, is slightly improving, while the foreman, John McCabe, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital, is still in a dangerous condition.

The members of No. 6 Engine Company of Jersey City achieved a distinction for themselves on the occasion of which few will envy. Several members of the company appropriated whatever articles they found lying around at the depot. While they were proceeding up Newark avenue, on their way home with the engine, officers Singleton, Foley and Nack arrested six of the boys, named Patrick J. Condon, Michael Kelly, Patrick Feehan, Peter McCarthy, James Fallon and James Connor, who had in their possession tobacco, shoes and tools of various kinds, stowed away in their hats, pockets and on convenient nooks and shelves of the machine. Another member of the company, named Shaughnessy, attacked officer Foley, tore his coat and rescued a prisoner. The entire squad were released on bail and will be brought up for examination before Recorder Martindale to-day. The people of Jersey City have been clamoring for a paid fire department for the past twelve months in order to get rid of the rough and thievish element that not only finds a place in the fire companies but actually rules half the department.

THE COMMUNIPAW STOCK YARDS.

Within the past week there arrived at the stock yards 161 cars containing 1,308 cattle, 4,203 hogs and 9,920 sheep. There were slaughtered during the same time 317 cattle, 4,190 hogs and 7,350 sheep.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, a first class three story high stoop brown stone House, with the Furniture, which is nearly new; the house is in perfect order, with extra improvements. Will be sold low and terms to suit, as the owner desires to leave the city. J. C. BAILEY, 205 Fifth street, near Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS AND AT PRICES to suit the times, the following Properties:—Three story high stoop brown stone, 275 East Fifty-first street; three story high stoop brown stone, Sixty-first street, between Lexington avenue; three story high stoop brick, 222 East Fifty-third street; two Lots west side of Lexington avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-first streets. For further particulars inquire of A. RABLE, 241 and 139 East Eighteenth street, N. Y.

A.—TEN FULL LOTS, ON NORTH SIDE OF 122D street, 100 feet east of First avenue; covered and graded; no rock; superior locations; price low; easy terms. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

AT MUCH REDUCED RATES ONE OR TWO FOUR story brown stone Houses, Fifty-ninth street, just east of Lexington avenue, small lots, $15,500 each; brown stone House, three stories, 37 feet second street, near Second avenue, $21 5.0; Stores and Tenements on Second avenue, near Forty-fifth street, rented, $22,000. Liberal terms. Lots offers requested by Owner, 150 Second avenue, near Forty-second street, before 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

A GRAND AUCTION SALE.—EXTRA VALUABLE Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth street Lots, near Fifth and Lexington avenues, and two good east side Houses. Maps, particulars, &c., at C. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THE NEW FOUR STORY high stoop Dwelling, 173 second-class street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Owner at 235 Bowery.

A.—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A SPLENDID BROWN stone House, 25x50.100, near Fifth avenue, in Twenty-second street, call at 141 open to ADOLPH GOBER, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A.—TWO FOUR STORY BROWN STONE DWELLINGS, exceedingly cheap and forty-second street, near third way, 20 feet wide; Forty-first street, near Fifth avenue, 2 feet wide; each the depth. Enquire of C. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS CORNER HOUSE AND the adjoining, beautifully finished in hardwood throughout, out, brothers, corner Madison avenue and Forty-second street. Inquire on the premises.

A.—FOR SALE—$5,000 LESS THAN COST, A STRICTLY first class three story and basement brown stone House, on Lexington avenue, near Sixteenth street, built by day's work, trimmed with black walnut and ash; handsomely mantels and black walnut; only $9,000 cash required; this is the best built house on Lexington avenue. Apply to WILLIAM PETTEFRIDGE, 135 East Fifty-ninth st.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE MODERN size private Dwelling and Lot 103 East Fifty-fourth street, near to and west of Lexington avenue; all modern improvements; price $20,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or to HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, 30 Pine street.

A HANDSOME LITTLE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House and Lot on west side of Fourth avenue, 30 feet south of Eighty-seventh street; price $12,500. Terms easy. HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, 30 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY TENEMENT HOUSE—Splendid location; rented in floors for $1,560; price $14,000; easy terms. M. G. KIMBALL, 251 East Fifty-seventh street.

CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST CLASS brown stone House, high stoop, four stories, with French roof; parlor floor finished in black walnut; room in rear for stable; house 21.0x50; built by day's work for owner. Apply on premises, 576 Lexington avenue, corner of Forty-first st.

FOR SALE—NO. 66 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, BROWN stone front House, 20x100 feet; has all the improvements, cedar closet, &c.; will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire of J. B. BREWSTER, No. 43 East Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 25x107, 64 IRVING place, corner of Eighteenth street. For information apply to ALEX. H. DUNSCOMB, No. 7 Great Jones street.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-FIRST STREET, JUST WEST of Fifth avenue, a first-class, full sized four story brown stone House, built and finished in the best manner and in perfect order throughout; lot, 20.9; possession April 15. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—VALUABLE WATER front on East river, Brooklyn, E. D., South Ninth and Tenth streets, 204x500 feet. Apply to HARBECK & CO., 81 Beaver street.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT FIRST CLASS finished—One three story and basement high stoop brown stone, No. 242 East Sixty-first street, price $17,000; one four story and basement high stoop brown stone front, handsomely finished throughout, in perfect order, built in the most substantial manner; has all the modern improvements, double doors, plate glass, rosewood doors; terms easy. Apply to the owner, No. 37 West Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, a three story high stoop brown stone House, handsomely frescoed and painted throughout; has all modern improvements. Apply to owner, R. MEARES, 362 Sixth avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, East Fifty-second street, $16,000; three story brown stone, Fiftieth street, $15, 0; three story frame House, Fiftieth street, $5,000. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 820 Third avenue.

West Side.

A BARGAIN IN A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House in West Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, prime order, all improvements. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE IN TWENTY-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 21x54.100, for sale at a bargain. OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth st.

A NEW MODERN MEDIUM SIZED STONE FRONT House, beautifully located, north side Fifty-fifth street, near Grand Circle; a small Cottage in Harlem or other suburb taken in payment. Apply to M. MAAS, 50 East Ninth street.

A SMALL BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE, THREE story, 21 feet wide, for sale—No. Twenty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue; bath, gas, &c. (C. C. Moore lease); ground rent, $90 per year; price, $6,000. It is cheap; owner paid $7,.00 for it. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A SMALL BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—ON West Twenty-eighth street; modern improvements; price $10,500. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A.—FOR SALE, NOS. 8, 10 AND 12 WEST FORTY-fifth street. Four story high stoop brown stone houses, strictly first class. Price $20,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE front Houses, 21x56, Nos. 33 and 34 West Fifty-first street. Inquire on the premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, 225 West Forty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, a small, first class brown stone House, four story and basement, with under cellar. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AN ELEgant Dwelling House, Carriage House and 2½ acres of Ground at a bargain if applied for immediately. No. 62 Wall street, room 12.

FOR SALE—17 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, a magnificent four story high stoop brown stone House, 24x56.6d, built in the most substantial manner; has all the modern improvements, double doors, plate glass, rosewood doors; terms easy. Apply to the owner, No. 17 West Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, a three story high stoop brown stone House, handsomely frescoed and painted throughout; has all modern improvements. Apply to owner, R. MEARES, 362 Sixth avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, East Fifty-second street, $16,000; three story brown stone, Fiftieth street, $15, 0; three story frame House, Fiftieth street, $5,000. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 820 Third avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE front Houses, 21x56, Nos. 21 and 23 West Fiftieth street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BROWN STONE HOUSE, three story high stoop, 23 feet wide, good order, modern &c., No. 220 West Thirtieth street, with or without Furniture. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BRICK FACTORY 632 West Forty-seventh street, 75x100, with steam power. Inquire at 35 Ferry street.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A THREE story high stoop brown stone House in West Nineteenth street; all modern improvements. Address J. A. O., Western Hotel, 13 Cortlandt street.

SEVENTH AVENUE LOT FOR SALE—AT A VERY low figure; east side, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; 25.x100. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

THOMPSON STREET.—FOR SALE, ON WEST SIDE OF Thompson, near Broome, 18 feet front, 30 feet rear, 100 feet in depth; admirably adapted for light manufacturing. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH avenue.—Four story high stoop brown stone House, first class, with carpets, mirrors and chandeliers; very cheap. WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

$15,000 ONLY FOR A BROWN STONE HOUSE in Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; all improvements and very desirable. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

Miscellaneous.

$31,750.—FIFTY-THIRD STREET, WITHIN 300 feet of Fifth avenue.—For sale, two Lots; terms easy. FRANK C. BROWN, 55 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A HEAD AGAIN.—WE HAVE A THREE STORY FRENCH roof basement and sub cellar House, all improvements, on Lafayette avenue, near Tompkins square, for $6,500; only $2,500 cash. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 192 Broadway.

A.—THREE STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR Frame House, filled in, 14 rooms; 12 rooms; gas and water throughout; 10 minutes from Fulton Ferry; rent $800; price $5,500. W. COOK, 59 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE STORES AT THE END OF Greene and Gates avenue car routes; $2,000 for the three; half cash, balance in five or ten years. R. S. PURDY, Gates avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A NEW FIRST class brown stone front House, 66 Jefferson street; house 20x50, three stories, basement, cellar and attic, with French roof, walnut doors on parlor floor and walnut stairs, with all modern improvements; about eight minutes' walk from two ferries. Apply to E. H. DAY, builder, 315 State street, near Court. Will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, ALSO GOOD Second Mortgages. BRADLEY & CURRIN, 48 Dey street.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND AVENUE, BETWEEN FULton and Gates, two brown stone front Houses, 21x46; lot 102.6; three story, basement and cellar; all improvements; plate glass windows, enclosed counters; in first class location; 15 minutes from the ferries; sold cheap and on easy terms. In case of THOS. SKELLY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT frame House on Livingston street; contains all improvements; only 20 minutes from ferries, and will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JESSE S. CARMAN, 159 Montague street.

HUNTER'S POINT.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, A BEAUtiful first class House; new, well built; 8 rooms, Gothic closets, splendid marble mantels; good neighborhood; price $4,500; terms easy; near the ferries; third house in East Fourth street, east side of East avenue.

$500 DOWN.—SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE, NINE rooms; all improvements; good location; well rented. Possession if required. Price $3,900. Apply at 416 West Thirty-third street, New York.

$3,000.—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR sale at No. 7 Sullivan street, between Gresham avenue and Sixth street, Williamsburg, 15 minutes' walk from Grand street ferry.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN JERSEY CITY, A TWO story high stoop brick House, with gas and water, in a fine location; price $3,000. Address PRODUCE, Herald office. No agents.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH FOURTH STREET, JERSEY City, a rent two story and basement House, in complete order, with gas, water, heater, &c. Address J. H. C., Herald office.

NEW THREE STORY CELLAR, BASEMENT BRICK Houses, handsomely situated, with all the modern improvements; Palisade plot lands from 50 to 100 feet, some intimes, terms to suit; price $8,750. Purchaser dispenses of owner, 260 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J. J. FIKEVE.

To Let or Lease.

FOR RENT—IN HOBOKEN, SEVERAL DESIRABLE Houses, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk from the ferry. For particulars inquire of P. C. DUNN, Jr., Agent, room No. 4, office Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, TWO ACRES, stable, &c., one hour from Jersey City, $250; also splendid Houses at Englewood to rent or sell cheap. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT PLAINFIELD POST OFFICE, N. J. WALLACE VAIL has every description of city and country property for sale or exchange.

AT MOUNT VERNON—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with seven acres of land and all necessary outbuildings, seven minutes from depot, on a level site. JOHN H. GRAY, 58 Cedar street.

ALL WANTING FARMS, 5,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 24 miles south of Philadelphia; prices only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A—A—A—A—ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRginia, West Virginia and the South for sale by the NEW YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 38 Broadway.

AT MOUNT VERNON—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE; price $12,000. Address OWNER, box 4,450 New York Post office.

A SNUG LITTLE FARM OF 56 ACRES OF GOOD land, with farm house and barn, in Oneida county, N. Y. Price $1,200. R. SMITH, 47 Banning street.

A RESIDENCE AT MOUNT VERNON TO RENT.—For one or three years; eight acres of land, excellent two apple orchards and other fruits, barn and other outbuildings; forty-five minutes from city by New Haven railroad. Apply to JAMES O. HUNT, 14 Leroy street.

AT YONKERS—SPLENDID RESIDENCE; HOUSE HAS all conveniences; one acre of ground, elegantly improved; with river view unsurpassed; rent $250.0. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A.—TO LET, A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Port Washington, on Shewsbury River, N. J. House two stories, nine rooms, with kitchen and cellar; furnished or unfurnished; also Stable; $400. Steamboat Sea Cliff lands near. Apply at 637 Fourth avenue, corner Forty-first street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT TWO DEsirably located Villas, one furnished; modern improvements; gardens, stables, lawn and shade; 25 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 265 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS FARM OF 130 ACRES, NEAR depot; fine land and good buildings, can be bought for $7,500. W. L. BUTLER & CO., 65 Liberty street.

AT FORDHAM.—HOUSE, WITH 11 ROOMS, BARN AND stable, all in good order; six Lots, with grape arbor, trees and small fruits; fronting on Berrian and Prospect avenues; close to schools, churches, college, &c.; six minutes from depot and horse cars; only $8,500 E. G. LOCKE, 191 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES FOR SALE—28 MILES ON Long Island; high state of cultivation; a fine quarry; other fruits in abundance; very pleasantly located; price $6,500; terms easy. Apply to owner, M. SPRINGSTEAD, 115 Columbia street, New York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, WITH 18 ACRES OF land, excellent residence, with about 1,000 fruit and shade trees, &c.; near the Passaic river; will be exchanged for New York or Brooklyn property; price $35,000; equity $18,000. Also a well stocked Jersey Truck Farm, with 72 acres of land of the highest cultivation, with splendid buildings, park in front, near a depot; price $21,000; equity $15,000. Apply to A. F. WEISS, 387 Broome street, corner Bowery.

A SPLENDID FARM, 73 ACRES, IN ONEIDA COUNTY; goods buildings; cows, horses, crops and tools; near town, railroad and canal; everything comfortable, for $5,500. WM. FITZSIMMONS, 255 East Twenty-ninth street.

ALL PAYING RENT AND DESIRING TO OWN THEIR homes while occupying them should send for pamphlet (sent free), showing how it can be done in the city of Elizabeth, near Elizabethport depot. Houses new and ready for occupation. Apply to E. S. KELLEY, No. 2 Broadway, New York, or Second street, near Broadway, Elizabethport.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, at Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Rye, Portchester, Greenwich, Stamford and Norwalk; rents from $300 to $2,500. A large number at Sodus Plains, Plainfield, Dunellen, Bloomfield, Montclair and Paterson. Also several at Red Bank, Staten Island and on North river. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—WITH NICE grounds, stable, &c.; fine view of bay; handy to steamboat or railroad; location unsurpassed. VAN WYCK, 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS, COTTAGES FOR SALE, exchange and to let, at Hackensack, Rutherford Park, Passaic, Ridgewood, Clifton, Rahway, Plainfield. E. M. MASON, No 1 Centre street.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, $2,650, $1,200 on mortgage; two minutes from landing, only half an hour from city; new house, not large, but comfortable and cheap. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No 1 Pine street.

DUNELLIN, N. J.—A FIRST RATE FARM OF ABOUT 100 acres, 14 miles from station, can be bought for about $150 an acre; only $2,000 cash required, balance of purchase money can remain for a term of years. This includes a substantial house and outbuildings. The land is in first rate condition. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine street.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, a very desirable Residence, within three minutes' walk of Highland station, one of the finest and most healthful locations within same distance of New York; house contains 13 rooms, storeroom, &c.; first class heater, range &c., and commands a view of the whole valley, Palisades, &c.; grounds, about 400.250 (corner property), are handsomely laid out, abundance of fruit, shade and evergreen trees, good barn, &c. This property could not be duplicated for less than $18,000, but will be sold at a price and upon terms to suit. This is an unusual opportunity for any one wanting a pleasant and convenient country home within less than one hour of the city. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine street.

ENGLEWOOD.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, every convenience; nearly one-half acre, good barn; $1,250; five minutes to depot. Several good Properties for sale and to rent. C. D. KELLOGG, 115 Broadway, or D. WALTER SMITH, Englewood.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FARM AT AUCTION—AT METUCHIN, N. J., ON THE premises, March 24, at 12 o'clock, will be offered the Ross Farm of 140 acres, splendidly adapted for villa sites or country seats. Terms will be 10 per cent cash, $14,000 on bond and mortgage, balance cash on delivering deed. One o'clock train from Cortlandt street will bring parties in time to purchase. Apply to or address Mrs. S. L. ROSS, Executrix, Metuchin, N. J.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, NEW HOUSE AND GARDEN, well finished, in a healthy place on the S. M. Railway, two miles west of Stoatsburg. E. R. GREGORY, Stoatsburg, Rockland county, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS STEAM GRIST MILL, about 50 miles from New York city, on tidewater; with a good, commodious dock; the building erected and machinery put in during the last 12 months; also a good, roomy Dwelling House, in good repair, within five minutes' walk of the mill, with about two acres of land, fronting on four streets. Apply to CHAS. & WM. WHITEHEAD, 56 South street, New York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOME, FIRST LANDING, STATEN Island, near two story House and Lot, three minutes from ferry; pleasantly located; good neighborhood; $2,500. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, NORTH SHORE, Staten Island, two story House, 10 Lots, on two streets, eight minutes from ferry; church and schools near; $3,250. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, NEW HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, good well and cistern; lot 50x260; stable on the same, 9x12; ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to E. T. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, corner of Irving and Cherry streets, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE IN ONEIDA COUNTY—A FARM OF 80 acres, with Stock, Crops and Farming Utensils; price $3,500; terms easy. J. H. MILLER, 87 Allen street, corner of Broome.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—LARGE HOUSE AND six Lots of ground, at Ellingville, Staten Island, near depot, neighborhood of church and schools; price $5,500, $2,000 on mortgage if desired. Sailing and yachting privilege. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN MORRISANIA; 12 rooms, with Piano; garden, lot 75x200; rent $700 a month. Also House, nine rooms; rent $350 a year. Also, will exchange for city property, one House; stable, carriage house; plenty of fruit; lot 75x200. Only 30 minutes, via Harlem Railroad, from Forty-second street. Inquire of J. C. BAILEY, 205 Fifth street, New York, or F. H. NASH, Morrisania.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND THREE-QUARters of an acre of Land; all kinds fruits and berries; one hour by railroad, two minutes walk from depot; if not sold soon will be let. Apply to Mrs. E. PEEK, 93 Suffolk st.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP—12 LOTS AT CARMANSville, running through, on good streets, near the Grand Boulevard. E. H. HINE, 557 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE NEW HOUSE IN the town of Cranford, N. J., with two acres of land and new barn; the house has all the modern improvements; time from New York, 40 minutes, and 8 minutes walk from the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. For particulars address S. CASELL, Cranford, N. J., or No. 4 Dey street, room 11.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT IN FLUSHING—A NEW Cottage House in Fresno place; has hot and cold water, carbonate tubs and gas; just in the best; is only a few minutes' walk from the Main street depot; will be rented low to a good tenant, or sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES S. BLEWSTER, 65 East Twenty-fifth street.

HOUSE FOR SALE—CONTAINING SIX ROOMS AND store, in the thriving village of Westfield, 21 miles from New York, on the New Jersey Central Railroad; price $1,500. Address A. A. GARDNER, Westfield.

JAS. R. EDWARDS, Office 277 West Twenty-third street. We have a large number of fine Farms and Country Seats for sale and to rent. Lists, with very full and accurate information, can be had on application at the office, or will be sent by mail.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME French roof Cottages; 7 rooms; location unsurpassed; price low; terms easy. E. C. SMALL, 163 Pearl street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A LARGE HOUSE, containing 12 rooms, with stable, coachhouse, &c., beautifully situated on Seventh street, eight minutes' walk from the station, and standing on one acre of land. The ornamental and shade trees are well grown, and there are flower and kitchen gardens. Apply to JOHN MAYER, 29 Washington place, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN THE village of Emerville, a very desirable place, or House, 10 rooms, and kitchen, with half an acre of ground, fruit and berries; a good house and is well rented on very high ground, situated on the main avenue, and with a fine river view. Apply to E. LAING, 314 Grand street, New York.

TO LET—THE BUENA VISTA HOUSE, GLOUCESTER Point, N. J. This old established house and gardens are now to let. For particulars apply to J. & N. BRIGGS, office pier 42 East river.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, THE BRICK MANSION AND about one acre of Land, within five minutes' walk of the depot; house can pass the door every ten minutes. Apply to NICHOLAS JUDGE, 362 Eighth avenue, or to PHILIP DUFF, Fordham depot, or D. MULGREW, Fordham.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, ONE MILE FROM HARLEM railroad station, good six Room House, fourteen rooms, stables, garden, fruit and shade trees; four acres land. J. B. RETCHAM, 201 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON AND WEST BRIGHTON.—Several desirable first class Residences, $4,000 to $6,000; one (corner), $1,150; Cottage, $200; two new brick Houses, $400.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, A LARGE AND ELEGANT House; situation unsurpassed; extensive grounds, stables, &c.; parties family or boarding. Inquire at 341 East Fifty-fifth street.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, A BEAUtiful place of 18 acres, immediately on the river; thoroughly furnished. Also a handsome Residence at New Brighton, S. I. IRVING, No. 4 Pine street.

TO LET—TO GARDENERS AND MILKMEN, A HOUSE and large Barn, with 45 acres of land, in the Eighteenth ward, Brooklyn, as a rare place or garden whole or part. Apply to A. H. SUYDAM, Esq., corner of Evergreen avenue and Woodbine street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT RYE; FINE GARden; choice fruit and flowers; stable, carriage house, &c.; all in complete order. Address D G. EATON, Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON THE STEAMBOAT LANDING, VERplanck, West Chester county, the premises known as "Quindle's House," all in good order; suitable for saloon, summer boarding house or private residence. Apply to JOHN BUTTLER, on the premises, or to THOMAS NELSON, 55 Liberty street.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON REASONABLE TERMS, A fine Country Seat of twelve acres, situated about four miles from the Harlem bridge; neighborhood healthy and pleasant; Frame House, twelve rooms; outhouses, barn and carriage house, &c.; good garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. C. RUSHTON, Broadway and Twenty-fifth street.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS, A FINE two story stone House, with four acres of ground—more if required—in a healthy location; a good stable on the premises. The house contains twelve rooms and is located within ten minutes' walk of the Williamsbridge depot, Harlem Railroad. Apply to JAMES CONNER'S SONS, corner of Reade and Centre streets.

TO RENT HOUSE CONTAINING 19 ROOMS, WITH three acres of land, at New Brunswick, N. J., in good order, commanding a fine view of Raritan river; rent $960 per year. Inquire of JENKINS & WAY, 49 Nelson street, New Brunswick, N. J.

THOROUGHLY FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Rockaway, Long Island, distance one hour from New York city, by R. R.; crockery, glassware and cooking utensils, also furniture, including hair mattresses, in quantities sufficient for family use; stable, carriage house, icehouse filled with ice; and one well of water on premises. In cottage and kitchen, inclusive, there are seventeen rooms. In care of GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART, 455 Broadway, New York.

VILLAS FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NEAR STATIONS on the New Haven Railroad. Apply to MELVILLE E. NEAD, Darien depot, Conn.

$100 PER MONTH, THREE YEARS' LEASE.—A comfortable and cosey furnished Cottage at Jamaica, L. I.; stable; ¾ acre of ground; fruit, shrubbery, &c.; one hour, one ticket from N. Y.; four lines of cars; twenty-three trains daily; location unexceptionable. 31 Park row, room No. 6, or HERBERT & DOTY, 29 East Fourteenth st.

$500 CASH—$3,500 MORTGAGE, BY INSTALMENTS, will purchase a splendid Cottage at Metuchen, N. J.; also Farms, Country Seats, &c., for sale cheap or exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

$800 WILL BUY 5½ ACRES GOOD LAND, NICE House and steady work in a furniture manufactory; good schools; land near railroad. Address POSTMASTER, Millville depot, Pike county, Pa.

$2,400 ONLY FOR HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, SIX Lots, Clarkson avenue, Flatbush, opposite hospital. OWNER, 50 Wall street, room 20.

$8,000. $8,000, $10,000.—BARGAINS IN HOUSES and Lots in Mount Vernon, one of them must be sold within thirty days. J. H. JOHNSTON, 150 Bowery, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY WANTED—IN EXchange for two full Lots in Sixty-fourth street, 300 feet west of Grand Boulevard or Ninth avenue; sewered and graded; no rock. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, a Farm of 107 acres of good Land, two Houses; one large, one small Gothic; both in good order; on line of the Hudson river; location healthy; near the village of Catskill; terms easy. Apply to MOMANN & RUSSELL, 56 and 58 Gold street.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR will exchange for New York property; the mill is of brick, three stories, with dwelling attached; four run of stones and is in complete order; also barn and cider mill; five acres of land, front, &c.; is situated at Lakeville, Dutchess county, 1½ miles from Amenia Station, Harlem Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. S. UNDERHILL, Marshland, Staten Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DWELLING HOUSES IN New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey; also beautiful Farms near New York; also a Tenement for a Dwelling; price $6,000. Exchange Salerooms, 95 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK OR Brooklyn Property—Farm, 53 acres, on Long Island, near Sound; water communication; highest state of cultivation; modern house, gas, &c.; will or without stock and farming implements, at less than value. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR WOULD EXCHANGE—A LARGE House, on west side, four story high stoop, 25 feet wide, extra large lot, in splendid order and very handsomely furnished; ill health and other causes compels owner to sell immediately. It is an elegant establishment and will be sold at a very great sacrifice if sold within two weeks. It cost about $45,000; as it stands JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL HOUSE down town or for a shoe store, a three story brick basement House. Apply to the owner, J. SALOMON, East Eighty-sixth street, near Avenue B.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT MASPETH, L. I., TWENTY minutes from New York, genteel Residence, Farm, &c.; plenty of fruit, bedutiful shade trees and three acres of land; location unsurpassed. A. L. WHITNEY, No. 7 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, or SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A CORNER LOT IN THIRTEENTH ward, 25x50; will exchange for a house in Harlem; three store in town stone in Nineteenth ward to exchange; lots. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 820 Third avenue.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COAL YARD.—ANY ONE HAVING A YARD BETWEEN Thirtieth and Sixtieth streets for sale, with favorable lease, will address, with particulars, box 137 Herald office.

PARTIES HAVING REAL ESTATE TO DISPOSE OF would do well to call on GEORGE F. THAYER & CO., 48 East Fourteenth street (Union square), New York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, A SMALL House, in good neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, WM. WOOD, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Terms must be reasonable.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, FIRST FLOOR, CONSISTING OF TWO rooms, suitable for physician, dentist or real estate office. Apply at 157 Bleecker street, in the basement. Also Front and Back Basements to let at a low rent.

A WORKSHOP—231 GREENE STREET—TO LET, the whole building. Rent $800 per year. Inquire of W. E. COOK, 112 Macdougal street.

A.—STORE AND BASEMENT, CORNER OF Bleecker and Perry streets; has been occupied several years as a fruit store; will let for the same or any other business that is respectable; immediate possession. E. L. & E. T. BURNHAM, 699 Hudson street.

A LARGE FOUR STORY BOARDING HOUSE TO let—Rent of furniture taken in exchange for board of two adults, one room required. Address RUTGERS, Herald office.

A DENTIST WILL LET TO A PHYSICIAN A SUIT of Rooms in an English basement house, located in Thirty-first street, near the Grand Hotel, now occupied by one. Possession May 1. Address A. FELDO, station D.

A.—TO LEASE VERY REASONABLY, THE VERY EXtra large four story desirable House, No. 76 Fifth avenue, near Fourteenth street, and 38 Clinton place. Apply only to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A SPLENDID HIGH BASEMENT STORE, FINE show window; rent $20 monthly; also Parlor Floor, 25 x50, 6 Bleecker street, 4 doors from Broadway; best business stand in the city.

A LARGE CORNER STORE AND CELLAR, 20 RUTgers street, to let or lease, suitable for any business. Apply at 218 Cherry street. P. C. HOLLYWOOD.

A.—TO LEASE, THE SIX STORY AND CELLAR Building, 114 Elvington street, northwest corner of Essex street; also the four story Building 155 and 157 Crosby street, near Bleecker; size 40x80. J. C. BAILEY, 205 Fifth street, near Bowery.

A SPLENDID STORE, CORNER BOWERY AND Bleecker street, to let; first class location for a drug store, jewelry or any first class business. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 339 Bowery.

A BROADWAY BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, 25X100, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, west side, No. 821. Inquire in the store.

A.—TO LET, HOUSE 237 WEST FIFTEENTH street (Astor row; rent $1,400, payable quarterly in advance; contains all the modern improvements. Inquire at the house or of E. L. MERRIFIELD, Continental Hotel, 442 Broadway.

AN UNOCCUPIED HOTEL, 55 CLEAN ROOMS, PROfitable capacity; $10,000 per annum; heart of this planet, No.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

38 WEST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to the country. Six years' reference.

42 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A RESpectable person as cook in a private family; would assist in washing; best city reference.

50 CHRYSTIE ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As competent cook, washer and ironer; understands her business; best city reference given. Call or address.

622 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTable Scotch woman as good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good city reference.

80 HENRY ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS COOK; A GOOD washer and ironer; no objection to city or country.

103 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook in a private family; best city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPEtent woman as thorough cook in a private family or first class boarding house; good reference.

111 WEST 20TH ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references from last place. Can be seen for two days.

119 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook; has no objection to a boarding house.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; country reference. Call for two days.

120 HOUSTON ST., CORNER 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman as cook; understands making butter; is a good bread maker; three years' reference; wishes to go into the country.

142 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7TH AV.—A young woman as first class cook; best city reference.

143 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS COOK and to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

148 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference from her last place.

150 WEST 40TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—A RESpectable young woman as a most excellent cook; best city reference.

157 WEST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young woman as first rate cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—As first class cook; is a good baker; will assist in the washing; no objection to a boarding house. City reference.

207 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An experienced woman as first rate cook; understands all kinds of baking and cooking; well recommended from her last place.

207 6TH ST., NEAR BOWERY, IN THE REAR.—AS competent cook; no objection to a first class boarding house or to go a short distance in the country; will assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

210 SULLIVAN ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE AS cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to do general housework; good reference.

210 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young girl to cook, wash and iron; best city reference. Call for two days.

211 7TH AV., NEAR 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class cook, and to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; no objection to a first class private boarding house; good city reference.

222 EAST 60TH ST.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; good reference.

224 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no washing; has first class city reference.

230 WEST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A woman to cook and assist at washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

236 EAST 67TH ST. (IN THE STORE), BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and chambermaid, does plain sewing and all kinds of embroidery; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

243 EAST 28TH ST.—AS COOK; WILL ASSIST IN the washing and ironing; best city references given.

244 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A professed cook in all its branches, soups, meats, pastry, game in all styles, boning and fine cooking for large dinners, and desserts, creams, pastry, &c.; also a professed waitress in the highest families; both would like to go to one family. Best reference. Can be seen for two days.

246 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor.—To cook, wash and iron in a small private family.

255 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS A good plain cook and first class washer and ironer in a small private family; no other need apply.

2871 ELIZABETH ST., BETWEEN HOUSTON AND 2813 Bleecker, in the rear.—A respectable Scotch Protestant woman as cook and to do laundry work, city or country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

287 7TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city references. Call.

305 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AN HONEST woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Best city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call at the basement door.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; best city reference.

311 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN the fancy store.—As first class cook in a private family; best city references. Call for two days.

316 EAST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family; best city reference.

320 WEST 21ST ST.—A GIRL AS COOK; WOULD BE willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best city reference can be given.

331 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., TOP floor back room.—A respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

333 13TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and fine washer; can take by hand and machine; best city reference.

406 3D AV.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK; NO OBJECTIONS to assisting with coarse washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

423 EAST 12TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A SCOTCH Protestant girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; good city reference if required.

432 WEST 25TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO Protestant girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; city references.

439 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON IN a private family as cook and to do washing and ironing; best city references from her last place.

455 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a boarding house or restaurant; reference can be given.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A first class cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework. Can be seen for two days.

504 WEST 33D ST., IN BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; has five years' reference.

509 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable girl, in a private family, as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference from last place.

550 WEST 44TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a private family; good reference from last place.

583 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as good cook, washer and ironer and ihster in a private family; best city references.

624 17TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. B AND C.—A widow and her daughter, aged 13 years, as good cook, washer and ironer; understands her work well; good reference.

822 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 47TH STS.—AS first class cook in a private family; is thorough in pastry, meats and game; best reference. Call for two days; bound gong three times.

1,432 3D AV., NEAR 81ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; good city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

9 EAST 5TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and laundress; has good city reference. Call for two days.

78 GREENWICH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived two years.

115 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and fine washer or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference will be given.

122 RIVINGTON ST.—TWO YOUNG GERMAN GIRLS, in good families; one for chamberwork and one to tend children. No Jews need apply.

125 7TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid; would do plain sewing; will be found obliging; good city reference. Call on or address ADVERTISER.

126 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; good city reference;

132 WEST 43TH ST.—NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to take care of children; no objections to the country; has the best city reference. Call for two days.

141 EAST 13TH ST., ROOM NO. 7, REAR.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in washing; best city reference.

145 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family.

156 WEST 18TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and plain sewer and to assist with washing and ironing. Apply for two days.

157 WEST 31ST ST.—BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress; good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—An first class chambermaid; will assist in the fine washing of plain sewing; has eight years' city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

211 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to take care of children. Call on Monday.

212 EAST 26TH ST., REAR.—A GERMAN GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; city reference.

216 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can do plain sewing or take care of children if required; best city reference. Call for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; good city reference.

226 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and assist with the washing.

241 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; best city reference from last place.

243 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; has good city reference from last place.

248 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light chamberwork and to mind children; good reference.

255 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and washing or general housework in a small private family; city reference.

258 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—As chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; can be seen at present employer's; good reference.

301 EAST 39TH ST., CORNER OF 2D AV.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; is willing and obliging. First class city reference.

309 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; good city reference. Call for two days.

311 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family. Best city reference.

320 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist with washing; best city reference for seven years.

320 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

341 EAST 60TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and laundress; best city reference. Call for two days.

343 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

346 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do general house work in a small family; has references.

360 WEST 42D ST., FRONT ROOM.—A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing; has best references from her last place.

375 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

408 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid in a private family, or to mind growing children and do plain sewing if required; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good city references.

436 2D AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or as plain cook in a private family; no objection to a small distance in the country; reference from last employers.

472 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting, or attend children; will make herself generally useful; good city reference.

488 5TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

492 3D AV., BETWEEN 26D AND 24TH STS., FIRST floor, front room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse and do plain sewing.

544 WEST 46TH ST. AND 11TH AV., SECOND floor, front room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; both willing and obliging; has good city reference from her last place.

607 3D AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A respectable young girl (Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing or to do chamberwork and take care of children. Can be seen till engaged.

656 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A RESPECtable English girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 257 EAST 13TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; winter and spring suits, $8, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $3 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

6 MORTON ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—A FIRST CLASS fitter and trimmer wishes a few more engagements by the day or week in private families.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker would engage by the day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on any machine. Call on or address for two days E. D.

100 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A FIRST class dressmaker, who goes out by the day, can accommodate a few more ladies. Address A. B.

115 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS SEAMSTRESS; IS a good dressmaker and trimmer; makes children's clothes, does all kinds of family sewing; would take care of a growing child; city reference as to capability.

190 ATLANTIC ST., BETWEEN COURT AND CLINton sts., Brooklyn.—An experienced dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; has had long experience in cutting and fitting, is an excellent trimmer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

204 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS DRESSmaker by the day or week in families.

210 6TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS SEAMSTRESS; cuts and fits ladies' and boys' and girls' clothes and makes shirts and undergarments; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

232 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A competent dressmaker wishes to make a few more engagements; can cut all kinds of walking suits and evening dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

264 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN AV. A AND 1ST AV.—A respectable woman as seamstress and dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city references.

287 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—A COMPETENT dressmaker to go out by the day in first class families; reference if required.

303 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTAble girl as thorough seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and cloaks; highly recommended.

305 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class dressmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; has her own machine.

307 WEST 16TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—WANTED, family sewing or dressmaking, by the day; is a good hand sewer and machine operator; best reference. Call on or address by post M. A. W.

310 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent seamstress; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to wait on growing children or to assist in up stairs work; has excellent city references.

334 4TH AV.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wishes to obtain the work of a few more customers where she can work by the day; no objection to take work home; is a good fitter; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address S. N.

335 EAST 12TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, who goes out by the day, wants a few more engagements.

367 5TH AV., IN THE PAPER STORE.—A FASHIONable dressmaker would like a few more engagements by month or day, with or without machine.

397 5TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS who understands cutting and fitting dresses and all kinds of family sewing, would go out by the month; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has her own machine if required. Good reference. Address E. C., for two days.

439 6TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—AN experienced workwoman, having a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, wants a customer or two; would go in a family a few weeks; will do dressmaking, children's clothing, wedding trousseaus or infants' wardrobes neatly; good reference.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., room No. 6.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork or to see to growing children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference.

547 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A SEAMSTRESS going out by the day wishes a few more customers; can cut and fit for children; has considerable knowledge of dressmaking.

606 7TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST., IN FANCY STORE.—Wanted, by a competent dressmaker, a few more engagements by day, week or month.

796 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS., first floor.—A competent dressmaker will make up all kinds of walking and evening dresses at a low price; best reference.

880 6TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A lady, formerly of Madame Diden's, will do work at her own house for a few first class families at a reasonable price.

894 2D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A competent seamstress; understands cutting ladies' and children's clothing of all kinds; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is very willing and obliging; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day to cut and fit for ladies and children. Address L. C., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER WOULD LIKE A PERmanent situation as milliner or saleslady; would take entire charge of an establishment; can furnish reference; some object for advertising a permanent situation. Address MILLINER, box 104 Herald office.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON AV. AND PACIFIC ST., Brooklyn.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can do first class work; has very best customers; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Florence's sewing machines.

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES' DRESSES FASHIONABLY made, in the best and most economical manner, at very low prices, by Miss JOHNSTON, 1,317 Broadway, near Thirty-sixth street. Paper Patterns very cheap.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

33 SULLIVAN ST., BETWEEN BROOME AND Grand.—To do housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

43 OLIVER ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE WOman to do general housework in a small private family. Good recommendations if required.

71 VANDAM ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable girl, to do general housework or as chambermaid.

103 CHARLTON ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework, wash and iron.

110 DIVISION ST., IN THE CROCKERY STORE.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

110 SULLIVAN ST., REAR, THIRD FLOOR.—A RESpectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

140 WEST 17TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; good city reference.

181 LUDLOW ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

210 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., rear.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family.

228 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

245 WEST END ST., IN THE REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable young girl to do housework in a small American family. Call for two days.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a private family; has best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

417 EAST 17TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTAble young girl to take care of children and do light housework.

431 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do housework; city or country; good city reference.

481 3D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A young girl to do general housework. Call for two days.

6523 7TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16 years old, to assist in doing light housework or to mind young children; is willing and obliging.

Housekeepers, &c.

75 COLUMBIA ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A young lady of cheerful disposition and industrious habits as housekeeper; no fancy situation wanted.

105 FORSYTH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH regular habits, sober, honest and intelligent, as housekeeper for a widower or as nurse; best reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. None need apply who are not respectable. Call for three days, between 10 and 5 o'clock, for the housekeeper.

137 CANNON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A WOMAN AS housekeeper or nurse. Best references.

155 EAST 21ST ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a gentleman's family or in a hotel to take charge of the linen room; best reference as to capability; no objection to the country. Call on or address for one week E. H.

216 WEST 22TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment as housekeeper; a widower or bachelor preferred.

277 GREENWICH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, with a boy 11 years old, as housekeeper, at seamstress' wages; country preferred; no objection to a widower's family. Can be seen for three days.

362 BOWERY.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper; would accept any other position not menial. Call on or address Mrs. HARRIS.

635 BROADWAY.—AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, of cheerful, active, industrious habits, wishes a home in a private family of decided respectability, to assist in housekeeping and needlework, either by hand or machine; is a good reader, writer and accountant; references good. Address A. B., care of C. W. Crosley.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIence as housekeeper. Address Miss A., station H, Yorkville.

AN AMERICAN LADY—OF FRENCH DESCENT, AS housekeeper in a widower's family. Address, stating when and where to be seen, Mrs. F. M., box 188 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, BY THE DEATH OF FRIENDS, being deprived of her position as housekeeper, desires one in a widower's family; willing to have the care of children. Address, appointing interview, Miss E. C. R., Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF CULture and domestic habits would like a situation as housekeeper for an elderly gentleman of means; no objection to the country. Address Mrs. M. J. HAINES, No. 4 Bond st.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG LADY DEsires a position as housekeeper; would prefer leaving the city; the most satisfactory references in regard to character and capability will be given. Address for one week F. W. W., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A RESpectable American lady, between 35 and 50 years of age; fully competent to take charge of a house and servants; must be an elderly bachelor or widower; one or two children not objected to; good reference given and required. Address for one week Mrs. W., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

4 EXTRA PLACE, FIRST FLOOR.—A WOMAN CAPAble of doing ladies' and gentlemen's washing to satisfaction would like a few gentlemen's washing. Would wash for a family also.

85 6TH AV., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK STAIRS.—A woman wants washing and ironing; pulling and fluting neatly done; would go out to work; recommended from last place. Mrs. REGAN.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A first class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has good city reference. Call or address.

123 WEST 27TH ST.—A WIDOW WANTS THE washing of a private family or some gentlemen at her own house; reference.

163 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best city references.

220 VARICK ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; could do good plain cooking and fine washing; has a daughter, who could do chamberwork and washing or could take care of children; city or country; best city reference. Call for two days.

223 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, LATEly landed; is a good washer and plain ironer; wages moderate. Can be seen for two days.

231 5TH ST.—IN A SMALL FAMILY; IS A GOOD washer and ironer; four years in her last place.

236 WEST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A young woman to go out by the day or week as assistant in a private laundry; best city reference. Can be seen for one week.

236 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A person thoroughly competent, having had many years' experience, wishes gentlemen's washing at her own residence; will guarantee perfect satisfaction.

246 WEST 26TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPEtent woman to go out by the day to do fine washing, ironing and fluting.

310 6TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM 2D AV., BASEment.—A respectable woman, who is an excellent laundress, wishes some families' and gentlemen's washing by the week or month; terms reasonable; good reference.

316 1ST AV.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take in family washing by the dozen, week or month; understands fluting and polishing; good city reference.

347 EAST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young woman as laundress; has good reference from last place. Call for two days.

323 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A woman wishes a few families' or gentlemen's washing at her own residence; can do up lace curtains equal to new; first class reference.

345 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent woman to go out by the day washing, ironing and fine fluting, or would take the work home to her own house.

407 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as first class laundress; is a splendid washer and ironer; can do fluting; has two years' reference from last place.

435 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a few more ladies' and gentlemen's washing; good reference given.

437 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman desires washing at her own house; would go out to do days' work.

509 WEST 41TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is an excellent laundress, wishes some families' and gentlemen's washing, by the week or month; terms reasonable; good reference; will go out by the day.

776 2D AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS., FIRST floor, back room.—A first class laundress to do the washing of a few ladies and gentlemen or families; all done the same as new.

794 8TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTable woman to take in washing or go out by the day; best city reference.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY THE DOZEN, week or month; fluting neatly done and promptly attended to. Mrs. SHELLING, 16½ Downing st., house No. 2, room No. 4, Downing place.

Nurses, &c.

13 WEST 44TH ST., REAR.—WANTED, A BABY TO WET nurse at her house, having lost her own; a fresh breast of milk; best reference. Apply to Mrs. DONNELLY.

96 8TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A young girl as nurse and laundress or chambermaid and seamstress; fully competent; best city reference.

103 MOTT ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTable widow woman wishes a child to nurse. Age no difference.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply for two days.

130 1ST AV., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STS.—AS wet nurse by a young married woman.

147 EAST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, A few doors below Lexington av.—As infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; very best city reference. Can be seen until suited.

198 ALLEN ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 7.—A respectable young girl as nurse or to assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Call for two days.

228 EAST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., third floor, back room.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Nurses, &c.

252 WEST HOUSTON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESpectable girl as nurse and neat sewer; best city reference. Call or address.

255 EAST 41ST ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL, LATELY landed, as child's nurse or chambermaid; first class reference given. Apply for two days.

267 WEST 25TH ST., REAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young woman; is a competent nurse; can take full charge of a baby from birth; is a good plain sewer; no objections to travel with a lady; willing and obliging; best city reference.

269 1ST AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A RESpectable Protestant widow and her daughter, in a first class family; the mother to take care of an infant from its birth, night and day if required; the daughter as seamstress and maid for one or two children, can cut and make children's clothes in the neatest manner; the same family preferred. Ring the door bell.

275 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE the whole charge of a baby night and day; best city reference. Call between 10 and 4 o'clock.

291 AV. C, CORNER OF 17TH ST.—A YOUNG AMErican (Protestant) woman as wet nurse.

414 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young woman wishes to wet nurse a baby at her own house; has the best of milk.

446 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to wet nurse a baby at her home; has lost her own baby.

6531 7TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as child's nurse; is willing and obliging, or would do chamberwork and assist with growing children and do plain sewing; city reference; no objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN 24 YEARS OF AGE, A situation as wet nurse in a respectable family, baby three months old; first class reference given. Address M. C. H., Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

111 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent young woman as first class waitress, or would do chamberwork and light washing in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

123 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS in a private family or boarding house; no objection to the country.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork; no objections to go with a family for the summer months to the country; best city references.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor, back room.—An active young woman as first class waitress; can take a waiter man's place. City reference.

219 WOOSTER ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman as waitress or chambermaid; good references. Call for two days.

513 7TH AV., NEAR 42D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESpectable Protestant young girl, who is not long in this country, as waitress in a private family, or nurse and seamstress; reference.

Miscellaneous.

23 LEONARD ST.—A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family.

109 EAST 34TH ST.—A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS English, French and music, as nursery governess; has no objections to sew and be useful; best city reference. Call from 10 to 2.

306 EAST 34TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 2D AV.—A competent woman desires to work out by the day or week; understands all kinds of housework and is a first class laundress.

AN ENGLISH LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION IN music, French and English daily for her board. Address TEACHER, care of C. O. Clayton, 536 Broadway, up stairs.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES A FEW more pupils in music. Especial care taken with beginners. Terms $10 per quarter. Address Miss S. J. W., Herald office.

A POSITION AS VISITING, DAILY OR RESIDENT governess is desired by a competent young lady, to teach the English branches; also French and German, or would be happy to have copying to do for lawyers or newspapers at home; references. Address TEACHER, box 230 Herald office.

MUSIC MADE EASY, THROUGH MRS. PAIGE'S method, taught by a lady, at 159 Madison street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' Parisian and American experience, a situation as manager, or cutter and fitter in a first class dress or cloak making establishment. Address C. J., Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WET NURSES WANT SITUATIONS.—FROM 10 UNTIL 4 daily, at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th st., near Bowery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WILLing to do the downstairs work in a small family may apply, with reference, at 75 West 47th st.

BONNET FRAMERS, ILLUSION AND MECHLIN frame makers wanted.—Also apprentices taken to learn. ISAAC WEBBER, 351 Canal st.

GOOD OPERATORS AND BASTERS WANTED ON pants.—Apply at 618 6th st., between Avs. B and C, third floor.

NEAT SEWERS WANTED.—TO LEARN TO MAKE neckties and bows. Apply to WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER AT 95 7TH av.; city reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; private family. Apply at 351 West 51st st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and sewing. Apply at 33 East 57th st.

WANTED—HANDS FOR INFANTS' LACE CAPS. 359 Grand st., in store.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE MILLINER; NO OTHER need apply. Call for two days at Mrs. SCHWARZ'S, 132 Spring st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND EXCELLENT washer and ironer. Apply after 9 o'clock at 159 West 23d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 704 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR STATEN ISLAND; must understand making butter; wages $14. Call at rectory, No. 9 West 15th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and make herself generally useful. Call at 147 East 58th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN A PUBLISHER'S office, from 9 to 5; must write well. Also one to canvass for advertisements. Address V. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS IN A PRIvate family. None other need apply, between 12 and 2 to-day, at 55 West 9th st.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN TO DO THE work of a small family. Apply in drug store, 456 2d av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A NURSE; MUST UNDERSTAND GROVER & Baker's machines. Apply at 880 Broadway, first floor, or at the residence, 135 West 129th st., Harlem.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A YOUNG AMERIcan or German girl to do light housework; one that can wash and iron. 143 East 32d st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock at 139 East 19th st. Best city reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must have a good recommendation from last employer. Call at No. 6 Charles st. from 8 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER, WHO will assist in general housework; must have good city reference. Apply from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. at 139 West 44th st.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN TO GO TO TROY, Ala., with a gentleman, to assist with housework in a small family; a good home promised. Apply at the Arlington House, 22 East 14th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR FOR GROVER & Baker's machine, but only a perfect one need apply. 21 East 16th st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 422 West 21st st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; ALSO A LAUNDRESS, IN a private family; must understand their work and bring good city references. Apply after 9 A. M. at 223 East 14th st., near 2d av.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machines, to work on ladies' underwear; also hand sewers and machine braiders; none but experienced hands. H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., 27 Thomas st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family, who can give best city reference. Apply between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. at 126 East 45th street.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and bring good city references. Apply at 472 West 22d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A COMPEtent woman; must be a good washer and ironer and willing to make herself useful; good wages paid. Apply at 108 Perry st., corner Greenwich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

119 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGton avs.—A respectable Protestant man and wife, lately landed, in a private family; the man as first class waiter, the wife to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; both understand their business.

154 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A MAN AS waiter in a private family; best city reference. Call on or address for two days J. H. C.

A STRONG, ABLE-BODIED YOUNG MAN, STRICTLY sober and steady habits, wishes a situation as night watchman; best reference given. Address for one week C. T., 127 and 129, Mercer st., Firemen's Hall.

A YOUNG GERMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS porter, or to make himself gener

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART SALE.
Gallery of Art, 845 Broadway.
Grand exhibition
of the historical and magnificent gallery Paintings of A. D'Hauyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp.
The entire collection, numbering about 200 superior medium sized Parlor Pictures, the most of them new, fresh and admirable works of art, recently selected by Mr. D'Hauyvetter from the following most popular and favorite artists of the French, English, Belgian, Dusseldorf and American schools:—

Martin Laquet,	A. C. Eaton,	J. Van Lerius,
Verboeckhoven,	J. S. Bristol,	Van Lemmelen,
H. Van Schoen,	J. E. Kensett,	David Col,
L. Schneider's,	Mrs. Beers,	V. Vanhove,
L. De Bout,	E. Gay,	Backelowitz,
C. C. Lassalle,	J. Thompson,	Theo. Gerard,
L. Toussaint,	Wm. Hart,	E. Accard,
H. F. Schroeder,	R. Milnor,	Eastman Johnson,
L. Lassalle,	Julian Page,	J. G. Brown,

and many others of equal reputation.
The above together with six three charming historical paintings by H. F. Schroeder, J. Van Lerius and Ferdinand Pauwels, heretofore exhibited and offered at private sale only, will now be sold without any reserve, at Bartlett's Gallery, 845 Broadway, on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th of March, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
G. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE THIS DAY (MONDAY), 113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
will sell this (Monday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over $15,000 worth, and 500 lots, by catalogue, of
Handsome and Plain Household Furniture,
celebrated city made Pianoforte, &c.,
at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street,
between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Drawing Room, consisting of
magnificent solid rosewood and rich walnut Drawing Room Suits, in French satin, brocatel and silk reps; suberb rosewood Pianoforte, Bookcase, Writing Desks, elegant Centre and Side Tables, brocatel and lace Curtains, two superb Pier Mirrors, 84x8, with gilt frames; 25 rich bronze Figures, Clock, Vases, Ornaments; velvet, Brussels and three-ply Carpets; rosewood and black walnut Chamber and Dining Room Suits; Turkish Lounges and Easy Chairs, Beds, Bedding, curled hair Mattresses, &c.; walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Safes, Rockers, Cables, Chairs, French China, Glass and Silver Ware, and all the Kitchen Utensils. Sale positive. This is the largest and richest sale of the season. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION
At 12 East Tenth street.
Over $10,000 worth and over 600 lots
Handsome and latest style Household Furniture,
at public auction, by E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer,
at the large five story residence
12 East Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, this (Monday) morning, March 21, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, magnificent rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; fine elegant Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description satin brocatel; chintz and Turkish Suits, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Tables, Jardinieres, Parlor Ornaments, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Safes, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, covered with reps and Nairobith; Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; walnut Bookcases, corner Bookstands, Ironing and Tea Tables, Sideboard, China Tea and Dinner Sets, Silver and Glass Ware, Ivory Table Cutlery, Basement and Servants' Furniture, &c. Sale positive. This will be the largest and richest Household Furniture sale of this season, and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. N. B.—Responsible men engaged to remove, cart or pack goods for purchasers, at reasonable charges.

AUCTION.—LARGE AND GENUINE SALE of handsome Household Furniture at 118 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, this (Monday) morning, March 21, at 10½ o'clock.
EDWIN SHIELDS, Auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder all the elegant household Furniture contained in the brown stone residence of W. F. Frost, Esq., consisting of massive rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, cost $750; elegant Parlor Suits, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Bookcase, Centre Tables, fine Oil Paintings; rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, hair and spring Mattresses, Beds, Pillows, Sheets, Quilts, Blankets, Dining, Kitchen and servants' Furniture, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. All goods must be removed twenty-four hours after sale. Cash deposit required. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers. Take Broadway stages to cars or Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop corner Twenty-sixth street, near he house.

AUCTION SALE.—RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, at 67 West Fifteenth st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer,
will sell on THIS DAY (MONDAY),
$5,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Paintings, Statuary, Rosewood Pianoforte, Silverware, Drawing Room Suits, Velvet Carpets, Bronzes,
and many rare, costly Works of Art and Articles of Virtu,
by catalogue, at public auction,
On THIS DAY (MONDAY), March 21,
at the elegant mansion 67 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Drawing Rooms—Rosewood Etagere, Secretaire Bookcase, superb Suits, covered crimson and green gold, satin brocatel of the richest descriptions; boudoir's curtains, unique toilet; 500 volumes choice Books, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Cardcentre, Music Box, Lace Curtains, Artist's Bronze Stationery, Bronze Clock, China Vases, Ornaments, Paintings by eminent artists, Mirrors, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair, Spring Mattresses, Counterpanes, Blankets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Settee Rockers, Cables, Chairs, French China, Glass and Silver Ware, and all the Kitchen Utensils. Sale positive. This is the largest and richest sale of the season. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway,
on THURSDAY, March 24, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms,
Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
superior and choice Wines, in cases and bottles, from private stock; choice Clarets, Burgundies and Sauterne of high grades. To be sold by order of consignee; positively without reserve.
Full particulars in time.

AUCTION SALES.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
WE SHALL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL FOR 20 YEARS PAST, TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT THE RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING. WILL ALSO HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES AT OUR SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, NOS. 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS, FOR THOSE DESIRING THAT MEDIUM OF SALE.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, AUCTIONEERS—WILL SELL the first class brick, French roofed Improvements, Gilles, containing Nineteen City, N. J., on March 31, 1870, at 60 Grove T. M., on the premises. For permits to see the premises, THOMAS ALDRIDGE, near Court House, Hudson City, N. J.; LEWIS E. WOOD, 69 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

ART NOTICE—SPECIAL SALE—BY CATALOGUE.
PHILIP LEVY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, this day, March 21, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 83 Nassau street, a very choice collection of American and foreign Oil Paintings by eminent artists. Parties are requested to see the collection before buying elsewhere. On view from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A. E. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESrooms 168 Liberty street, will sell by auction on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, a fine assortment of Household Furniture, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

A POSITIVE AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW.—Rosewood, walnut and gilt Furniture.
A. M. CRISTADORO & SON, Auctioneers, will sell Tuesday, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 727 Broadway, corner Thirteenth street, large and valuable assortment of first class city made Furniture in great variety; also Mirrors, Crockery, Clocks, Mattresses, Lace Curtains, &c., &c. Public and trade invited; particulars to-morrow; catalogues at sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 22 and 23,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 138 Chambers street,
Important trade sale of
American, English and German
Heavy and Fancy Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
French Tinned Ware,
Silver Plated Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c.,
embracing over 2,000 lots of desirable goods to suit the trade.
Catalogues at our store.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
138 Chambers street.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom, 57 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, by order of F. Fornachon, assignee, the debts on book account due the estate of James M. Badger, bankrupt.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesrooms 57 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
LAW BOOKS, &C., ON MONDAY, 21ST,
at 2 o'clock.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, at 2 o'clock, at their salesroom, 57 Nassau street, a valuable Law Library—English Common Law Reports and Index, 140 volumes; Barber's Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes; New York Court of Appeals Reports, 55 volumes; Cowan's Reports, &c., &c., comprising some 500 volumes.
To be sold for account of whom it may concern.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Large Sale of Household Furniture,
on Monday, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, embracing all kinds of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room and Library Furniture in various coverings, Library and Secretary Bookcases, French Plate Pier and Oval Mirrors, Velvet Carpets, &c. More full particulars in catalogue at sale.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Fifth
Mortgage Sale of Elegant Cabinet Furniture,
BY EDWARD SCHENCK,
to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, 69 Liberty street, one of the largest and most valuable stocks of first class Furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of Parlor, Drawing Room, Chamber, Dining Room and Hall Furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and buhl; also a large quantity of Paris made Furniture, of the most unique and modern styles.
Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge.
The sales will continue every Tuesday and Friday until the stock is sold.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS Wednesday entire Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos, &c., of a four story brown stone Residence. Full particulars and catalogues to-morrow. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office 231 Third avenue.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Auctioneer.
Mortgage sale; splendid Household Furniture.
French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, splendid Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., on Tuesday, March 22, 1870, at 10 A. M., at salesroom No. 9 Beach street; genteel Furniture, consisting of rosewood and black walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits, French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, black walnut reliefback Etageres, Hair and Straw Mattresses, Spring Beds, marble top Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, black walnut Extension Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Copper Kettles, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.
Also some very fine
Chandeliers, Gas Brackets, Restaurant Tables, Iron frames, marble tops, &c., &c. By order of the mortgagee.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY (MONDAY), March 21, at 1,301 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, the entire rich and elegant stock of Cabinet Furniture of J. R. Ingelstrom, Esq. F. COLTON will commence this day, at 10½ o'clock, and continue until the whole is disposed of. It will embrace very rich Parlor Suits, in crimson brocatel and plush, in rosewood and solid black walnut frames; elegant inlaid Cabinets, Centre, Card and Extension Tables; Armoire, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Dressing Bureaus, with heavy French plate Mirrors; Hair Mattresses, Turkish, Easy and Voltaire Chairs, &c., &c. Also all the Carpets into Oilcloths in the dwelling portion of the premises. Catalogues early this morning. N. B.—Mr. Ingelstrom has been in business for twenty years, and is favorably known to all in the line.

SALES AT AUCTION.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER—SELLS AT 80 VESEY street, this day (Monday), first at 11 o'clock, large lot of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Watches, Plated Ware; also Sheetings, Linens, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, &c.

GEORGE F. THAYER & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONeers and Real Estate Agents, 48 East Fourteenth street (Union square).—Special attention to sales of household furniture at residences; houses sold and rented in all parts of New York and Brooklyn.

HENRY B. RERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Household Furniture,
On Monday, March 21, at 10½ o'clock,
At 214 East Thirty-second street,
Comprising Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloth, walnut Parlor and Chamber Suits, Mirrors, Clocks, Bronzes, Steinway and Sons Piano, fine Bedding, Bed and Table Linen, China, Glassware, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.
Catalogues at sale.

JACOB SOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE, Tuesday, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at 83 Murray street, the Fixtures and Machinery of a paper box manufactory, consisting of Circular Cutters, Corner Cutters, Shears, Work Tables, Clark & Dennison's Machine, Screw Presses, Stools, marble Slab, Glue Pots, Desk, Chairs, &c.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
I. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, will sell, Tuesday, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, one new upright Piano and about 12 dozen Men's and Boys' Felt Hats. By order of SAMUEL SCHIELE, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage, I will expose to sale at public vendue on Monday, March 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 1,250 Broadway, the Fixtures of a first class Cigar and Liquor Saloon; terms cash.
PETER ROWE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 300 lots of Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Under Clothing, Quilts, Blankets and Bedding, Boots and Shoes, &c.; also 150 lots of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order J. A. Jarman, 120 Varick street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 62 East Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, 250 lots Coats, Pants, Vests; at 12 o'clock, 250 lots Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets, Spreads. By order of Isaac Simons, 56 Catharine street.

DECEIVER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, by order of the Supreme Court, on Tuesday, March 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the Stock, Tools, Machinery, Book Accounts, Bills Receivable and any other property now in the hands of the undersigned, belonging to the firm of Edward E. Brown, envelope manufacturer, at 104 Fulton street, New York. A. DOUGHERTY, Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Gents' Furnishing Store,
Stock and Fixtures.
RICHARD WALTERS, auctioneer, will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 19 Nassau street, a large and general assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods of all kinds and in variety; also Iron Safe, Office Furniture, Store Fixtures, Mirrors and Glass Cases, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
IGNATIUS FLYNN, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE,
Piano Factory.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 209 East Fifty-ninth street, a large quantity of Pianos, finished and unfinished; also Piano Material of all kinds.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER MCKNIGHT, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place—Will sell on this day (Monday), 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in house No. 12 Fifth street, fine Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, &c.; large French Plate Pier Glasses, one full 7 octave Piano, Oilcloths, Lace Curtains, Kitchen Furniture, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machine, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS AFTERnoon, at 2 o'clock, at 464 Canal street, a large and valuable assortment of Household Furniture, &c., from families breaking up housekeeping; Parlor and Chamber Suits, French Plate Mirrors, Curtains, rich Carpets, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables; Spring, Curled Hair and other Mattresses; all kinds of Bedding, Crockery and Glassware; 700 or 800 yards Oilcloth, 75 Carpets from hotels and other places. Counters, Desks, Iron Safe, Office Railings, with numerous other articles.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—WESTBROOK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC Gallery, located in the central and business portion of the city of Newburg, and doing a first class business, is offered for sale at a bargain and on liberal terms; reason for sale is the long and continued illness of the undersigned. Apply at once in person to S. L. D. WESTBROOK, Newburg, N. Y. Wanted—An operator, to take charge of a photographic gallery, competent to do first class work; none others need apply. Apply in person to S. L. D. WESTBROOK, 119 Water street, Newburg, N. Y.

A.—FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORES, RESTAURANTS, Oyster saloons, Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Groceries, Meat Markets, Dry Stores, Merchant Tailor Stores, Boot and Shoe Stores, Coal Yards, Broadway Sample Rooms, Coney Island Hotels, Silver Plating Business,
FITCHELL'S Store Agency, 57 Cedar street.

A BARGAIN.—STOCK, FIXTURES AND THREE years' Lease of a Grocery Store for sale: cash business; about $600 a week; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address A. M., box 150 Herald office.

A GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS BUSINESS for sale, doing a safe and paying trade; will be sold at a bargain to a cash customer, at one-quarter its value. Address Mr. HENRY, box 134 Herald office.

AN ASSORTMENT NEW STYLE TRIPLE PLANGE Safes, with combination locks; also Safes, heat city makers, at 30 to 50 per cent discount previous to removal.
O. C. QUIRK, 15 Dey street.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE CHEAP for cash.—A fortune has been in it; another awaits a successor; rent only $650 per annum; owner going to Europe. Apply at the gallery, 221 Canal street.

A GOOD BUSINESS, LOW RENT AND LONG LEASE for sale—Nine years' Lease of Whole House; rent only $250 a year; Bar, Billiard and Lunch Rooms; well fitted up and furnished with everything necessary to carry on the business; three billiard tables, &c., complete. Premises 17 Prospect street, Paterson, N. J. N. B.—Reasons to sell and will sell cheap.

A.—FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, THE ST. CHARLES Billiard Room, Cortlandt, to F. COLTON, 52 East Tables. Another.

A GROCERY STORE TO LET—AND FIXTURES FOR sale. Inquire at 22 Cherry street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House for sale or to let—Has all modern conveniences; location unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, 59 West Twenty-eighth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

CONEY ISLAND HOTEL FOR SALE—TERMINUS OF steam railroad; long lease; owner has other business. Apply at corner Twenty-fifth street and Third av., Brooklyn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE city, doing a fine prescription trade of $15,000 per annum; established 21 years, on a business street; must be sold; low rent. Address MEDICAL, Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GOOD STOCK AND WELL located in the city of Brooklyn; object of selling being to settle up an estate. For details address IRA C. HALSEY, Clinton Station, N. J., or inquire of ALFRED BELEY, corner of Myrtle and Washington avenues, Brooklyn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—LONG LEASE; cheap rent; now doing a good business. Apply to J. A. PARISE, 172 Cherry street.

FIRST CLASS MILK ROUTE FOR SALE. APPLY AT 333 West Fourth street, at store, corner Eighth avenue.

FIXTURES FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF SHELVING, Counters, Desks, Signs, Railings, &c. Also fine Store, Basement and Sub-cellar, 25x100, to let. Apply at 45 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE, HORSE and Wagon, &c., of the old established Grocery and Tea Store, 381 Bowery, corner Fifth street. Apply at 101 Murray street.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, OCCUPANT LEAVING city, a neatly fitted Liquor Store; good location; cheap rent; down town; a good chance. No agents. Address J. K., Herald office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD established French Confectionery on Broadway; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at 1,242 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED TEA, COFFEE AND Grocery Business on Third avenue, South Brooklyn, L. I.; fixtures and stock new and saleable; price $1,400. Address Messrs. HEWITT & PIERCE, 25 Wall street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST OYSTER AND DINing Saloons in New York, near a railroad depot; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 591 First avenue.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND FOUR years' Lease of the handsomely fitted Barroom No. 205 Eighth avenue. Rent very low. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST CLASS Liquor Store, near the Inman line of steamers, as the owner is going out of the business. Address F., box 148 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A DISTILLERY STORE, IN THE FOURteenth ward; three years' lease from May; low rent; license paid. Apply at 269 West Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE FOR CASH—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE in a good location down town. Address D. R., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER GROCERY Store on a leading avenue up town; rent $900; lease 5 years. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, BEAUTIFULLY FURnished, in a large city, near New York. Sold to close a copartnership. Apply to E. S. CALDWELL, 261 Broadway, New York, room 10.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY AND GLASS STORE, AT A sacrifice; must be sold this week. Apply at 776 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK COUNTERS, TABLES, Desks, Drug Drawers, Office Railings, Showcases, Shelving, Signs, &c. Apply at 527 Hudson and No. 9 Vestry streets.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE, kept by the present proprietor for eleven years. To a good tenant a lease for a term of years will be given. Apply on the premises 107 Spring street. HENRY HUGHES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BARBER SHOP, WITH ALL THE first class Fixtures in it; very good location; will be sold below cost price, on account of the proprietor of the business being so sick that he cannot attend to it. Inquire at the shop, 44 West Thirtieth street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE OLD ESTABLISHED NINTH Ward Ale House, corner of Fourth and Perry streets. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE COMPLETE FIXTURES OF a necktie manufacturing business. Inquire at 63 Franklin street.

GROCERY FOR SALE—LONG ESTABLISHED IN A first class neighborhood; no rent; can be purchased low if sold before the 1st of April, as the owner is going in other business. Address S. A. R., Herald office.

HARDWARE, PAINT AND OIL BUSINESS, LONG established, for sale—At Norwalk, Conn. Address FRANK B. SMITH, Norwalk, Conn.

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house is all furnished in complete order and doing a good transient trade; a good bar attached; for transient trade or boarders it is the best location in New York; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 250 Hudson street.

MICROSCOPE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; FIRST class English made, with a fine collection of objects and accessories. Apply at 93 Elizabeth street, near Grand to the store.

FOR SALE.

MILLINERY AND FANCY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Death the sole cause for selling. 281 Spring street.

ONE OF THE BEST REAL ESTATE OFFICES, DOING a first rate business these seven years, with a large number of houses and farms on hand, will be sold, with Furniture, two Safes, Lease, &c., for $300 cash. The clerk, well posted and speaking English, French and German, would remain in the office. Apply at 337 Broome st., corner Bowery.

SHOW CASES AND LARGE IRON SAFE FOR SALE at a bargain, at jewelry store 415 Broadway.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF AN OLD ESTABlished Confectionery, Cigar, Toy and Variety store, Central avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets (next the Post office), Hunter's Point.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE, ESTABLISHED FOUR years and well located in this city, having a fair cash trade, is offered for sale, on account of not having sufficient means to carry on the business: $2,000 or $3,000 required. Address PADLOCK, Herald office.

MACHINERY.

A.—WOOD & MANN PORTABLE AND STATIONARY Engines, Boilers, Hoisting Engines, Saw Mills and Burr Mills on hand and for sale at reduced prices.
C. EDWARD COPELAND, 42 Cortlandt street.

A.—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM AND HYDRAULIC Pumps, Tools and Machinery, new and second hand, bought, sold and exchanged.
HOFFMAN & FINNEY, 157 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF ENGINES, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting and Machinery of every description, at P. CASSIDY'S, Nos. 1 to 12 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

SIX HORSE UPRIGHT ENGINE, UPRIGHT DRILL, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Lever Press, Wood Turning Lathes, Shears, Hoisting Machines, Anvils, Polishing Wheels, Silver Plating Apparatus, Platform Scales, miscellaneous Tools, at 20 Elizabeth street.

WANTED—A CLARK'S SCORING MACHINE, CORner Cutter and Shears, together or separately. Address box 2,755 Post office.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER BARCLAY STREET.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen; terms $2 50 to $3 50 per week. Inquire on the third floor.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS, with Board; $2 to $5 for Rooms without Board; families accommodated equally low. Apply at 154 Franklin street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—An elegant Parlor; also very desirable Rooms on upper floors, with first class table, for families or gentlemen.

6 ST. LUKE'S PLACE.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated with Board in a private family.

6 MADISON SQUARE (TWENTY-THIRD STREET).—MRS. PUTNAM will have a Suit of Rooms vacated April 1, to rent, with private table only.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 378 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, elegantly furnished front Parlor and Bedroom, second floor. Also back Parlors and Bedrooms.

147TH STREET, NO. 112.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; reference required.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—PARLOR FLOOR to let, with or without private meals; rooms large and newly furnished. Terms reasonable.

15 WARREN PLACE (CHARLES STREET), NEAR Waverley place.—A few comfortable furnished Rooms to let, with Board; only a pleasant walk to business localities.

17 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET—BOARD.—A pleasant Suit of front Rooms, on second floor, to let, with Board; also one large Room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentleman and wives or single gentlemen.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without private table.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Front Rooms, on second and fourth floors, to rent, with Board.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO PLEAsant Rooms on the second floor to let, to gentlemen, with or without Board; $11 and $12 with, or $5 and $6 without board; no moving.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also Rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

44 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor, with or without private table; also single Rooms, for gentlemen; house and table first class. References exchanged.

56 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS house; Rooms, with or without Board. References exchanged.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET (FIFTH AVEnue Hotel block).—Beautifully furnished Rooms for gentlemen; very convenient; hot and cold water, &c.; $6 and $7. Call soon.

57 WEST Room to let, to a party of gentlemen, with first class Board. Refe rences.

68 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—FURNISHED Rooms to let to gentlemen only.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

113 EIGHTH AVENUE.—A WIDOW LADY, LIVING alone, has a nicely furnished front Room to let, to a gentleman, where he can enjoy a pleasant home; Rooms pleasantly situated.

118 TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, single or in suits; private table if preferred; house and location first class; terms moderate.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with good Board to gentleman and wife for $15; also one for $12; single Rooms, $6 and $7. No moving.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

140 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH lady being alone in handsomely furnished house would let choice of Rooms to gentlemen and wives; Board for ladies only; terms moderate.

154 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—A YOUNG WIDOW will rent an elegantly furnished Parlor, second floor, with Board, suitable for couple or party of gentlemen, at moderate price.

227 FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVEnue.—Parties wishing first class accommodations, with Board, apply as above. References exchanged.

246 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Rooms to let, with or without Board. Reference given.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PLEASant furnished Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife; private family; no moving in May. References exchanged.

THREE NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, BETWEEN University place and Fifth avenue.—Comfortable single Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen. References exchanged.

UP TOWN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWING THEIR residence, Beekman Hill, near Central Park, offer Rooms en suite, on second floor, or Rooms on third floor, with Board, to a small family; house first class; terms reasonable; parties respecting the Sabbath preferred. Inquire at 225 East Fifty-seventh street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from May 1; a room on second or third floor, with small room adjoining; a private family preferred; not higher than Thirtieth street and between Sixth and Third avenues. Address M. K. P., box 1,034 New York Post office, with full particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A WELL furnished, comfortable Room, with Board and privilege of the bathroom, in a private family or boarding house; vicinity of Union square preferred. Address, stating terms, HENRY, box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD BY A young widow lady, in a private family; located between Fourth and Twenty-third streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues. Address, stating terms and particulars, C. H. L., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, A nicely furnished Room, with full Board for wife only, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders; no objection to Jersey City or Hoboken; with the right parties satisfactory arrangements will be made. Address, with full particulars, for one week, PERCY S., Herald office.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD, BY A young widow lady, in a private family, located between Fourth and Twenty-third streets and Fifth and Seventh avenues. Address, stating terms and particulars, C. H. L., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PARTY OF FOUR OR SIX GENTLEMEN CAN have the comforts of a home in a private family, near Vanderbilt landing, Staten Island, forty-five minutes from New York; beautiful location; perfectly healthy; billiard table, piano, &c.; breakfast at 7½; dinner, 5 o'clock. Handsomely furnished Rooms, if occupied by two, $20 a week; $25, superior Room. Address BOARD, box 1,573 Post office, New York.

A COUNTRY HOME FOR CITY CHILDREN.—PARENTS or guardians wishing a home for children, the best care, schooling if required, by calling at No. 156 West Fourteenth street or 611 Washington street, may learn where to obtain it, also the terms.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife and four daughters, 11 to 17 years old, for the season, within 20 miles of the city; front on salt water and no other boarders. Address box 3,085 New York Post office, with terms.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 25TH OF April, for lady and son, five years old; one or two hours from the city; farm house preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, H. A. T., Jersey City Post office.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, JUNCTION OF WILLIAM, Duane and Chambers street, on the European plan; rooms 50c. only, with clean beds; $2 to $3 a week.

TO LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—THE Mississippi Springs Hotel, adjacent to the Springs whose waters have become so celebrated; entirely new and first class in every respect. Address T. P. WIGHT, 115 Broadway, room 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR.....Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE.....Manager and Treasurer
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.
SEVENTH WEEK
of the grandest production of the age, the
12 TEMPTATIONS. 19
Witnessed from FEBRUARY 7 to MARCH 19 (45 representations) by upwards of
150,000
delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.
MORE NEW FEATURES.
The celebrated premiere danseuse,
MLLE. EUGENIE LUPO.
The young and beautiful premiere,
MLLE. ALBERTINA.
New grand
SPANISH BALLET D'ACTION,
arranged by Signor COSTA.
New and beautiful sets of Ballet Costume, being the most novel, most characteristic and richest yet presented, even in this theatre, so pre-eminently distinguished for its magnificent wardrobe.
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GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENTS.
FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, GERMAN.
ITALIAN, SPANISH, GERMAN, FRENCH.
ACT I.
THE GREAT DEMON CANCAN.
ACT II.
GRAND SPANISH BALLET D'ACTION
ACT III.
CELEBRATED BELL BALLET.
ACT IV.
EGYPTIAN AND SNAKE BALLET.
THE GREAT AJAX
in his wonderful specialities.
TERPSICHOREAN ÆROSTATICS
AND
GRAND MURMY DANCE.
ROZE, BRUNETTI, LUPO,
ALBERTINA, ORIENTI, ADRIANI,
RACHEL AND MARIE FRANCESCA,
STRUDELLI, CORSI, FILOMENI,
SIG

RELIGIOUS.

Sermons Yesterday on Dogmas and Duty, Politics, Providence and Piety, Morality and Virtue.

Effect of a Fine Day on Fervid Worshippers—Crowded Houses and Attentive Congregations.

A BLAST AT UNBELIEVERS.

His Holiness Hauled Over the Coals and His Dogmas Denounced.

Good weather brings good houses. Upon that subject both divines and theatrical men agree, though differing in many other popular and important points. All the churches in the city yesterday were well attended, an extra rush being doubtless made to satisfy the consciences of those whom the snow and slippery paths last Sunday kept at home. The so-called aristocratic temples of religion were unusually crowded, for Sol beamed forth brilliantly when the morning chimes announced the hour for public prayer. Fashion tripped forth joyfully, and variegated as the rainbow hues, smiled with self satisfaction on the less favored of fortune, and no doubt prayed with customary fervor for the physical and spiritual comfort of all mankind. While there was nothing very sensational in the majority of the sermons delivered by the metropolitan divines several clergymen discussed the knotty questions of the infallibility of the Pope. Catholic encroachments and the school question with great earnestness. The entire *menage* of the Sunday's sermons, however, which will be found below, is both interesting and instructive, and as such will be eagerly perused by the religious community.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

What Catholicism Will Do in America if it Can—Sermon by Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth.

As usual at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, there was a crowded congregation there last evening, seats having to be placed in the aisles to accommodate the immense crowd in attendance, and these even not sufficing, many having to content themselves with standing room, besides large numbers going away who could not get seats. Being one of the live ministers of the day and selecting live topics as the theme of his discourses, coupled with his forcible and impassioned style of eloquence, Mr. Hepworth always insures a large attendance. The subject last evening was "What Catholicism will do in America if it Can," and he treated it in his usual masterly manner, his arguments being at once exhaustive and unanswerable.

The prefatory services concluded, Rev. Dr. Hepworth announced as the basis of his discourse the text St. Luke viii., 6—

'ON A ROCK."

After a few words of introduction he asserted that the essence of Catholicism was its immobility. The essence of Protestantism is development into something higher. The latter inspires progress, and instead of looking backward into the dogmas of the past is looking forward for something better and higher. When Rip Van Winkle woke up he found people different about him—people better dressed and the fields better cultivated. Changes were continual. He was not a partisan and would not lift his hand to do a deed for Protestantism as a sect. He did not believe in isms. He would pull down all fences; he would have all go to a common Christ, have a common father and have a common salvation. He was no sectarian. He did not talk to Americans. He would that he could talk to-night to Catholics. If they loved their country they would test the force of what he had to say. America was the natural home of foreigners. They opened their arms to every body. They ordered to all kinds of ground. The genius of America was hospitality. All found an asylum and a home on these hospitable shores. He was

A FOE TO BAD CHRISTIANS AS A FOE TO BAD GOVERNMENT.

Republicanism and ignorance could not live together. Unless they could sweep away ignorance as with a besom of destruction they might give up this country. He proposed to speak coolly and clearly. He was not a candidate for office. He had no axe to grind, and he did not propose to grind an axe for any body. The trouble with them as a nation in political affairs was procrastination. It was so with slavery. If they had taken hold of it when young they might have choked it. It was so with this question. They should act promptly. They wanted upright manliness moral courage in public affairs. As set forth in the journals of the great Catholic body and in the Syllabus of the Pope, there was

AN ANTAGONISM BETWEEN CATHOLICISM AND PROTESTANTISM

that never could be opposed. The Pope had thrown down the gauntlet. He had unsheathed the sword. He proposed to take up the gauntlet and fight it out on this line. He proceeded to speak of toleration as the great characteristic of Protestantism as opposed to intolerance as shown in the fruits of Catholicism. He urged that the age were the two opposing spirits. It was more important than any political question, more important than the Indian question more important than universal suffrage. The great and dangerous part of Catholicism was that it had no allegiance to this country; that it was not subordinate to a higher power; it would fight us if it had to do so. He referred to the heroism of the English Church when it broke with the Mother Church and made its own bishop. Catholicism was a dangerous element. It had been working with a plan. It had

THE WISDOM OF THE SERPENT,

but not the harmlessness of the dove. It was the best organized church in Christendom. It to-day was laying plans that would come to fruition in the next century. In the first place, it was trying to undermine the system of our public schools and put a barrel of gunpowder under them and blow them into the air. Has religion has never flourished where there are free schools. It had been so in France and Germany and Spain. Popery was a despotism. He spoke at length of the war by the Catholics against the Bible, and in this connection eloquently portrayed the beneficial effects upon civilization and progress of the sacred Book. He read a series of questions and answers, giving the views of Catholicism on the Bible, showing that the only way to avoid injury from reading it by the laity was to read it in the original languages. From this he proceeded to show the

HOSTILITY OF CATHOLICISM TO THE PRESS,

upon which branch of his theme he was most pungently eloquent. Next he commented on the oath, which he read, taken by a Catholic bishop, and traced with thrilling effect its results. He continued his reading extracts from Catholic publications at length, and commented with scathing power of argument upon the same. He showed from their own utterances that the design of the Pope was to get possession of this country, and, next in this plan, to burn all the Protestants. This burning at the stake, he said, might be a rough way of putting it, but the experience would be rougher. He further showed that it would establish the Inquisition in this country if it could, and adopt as a healthful mode of making men Catholics burning them to a crisp. After pursuing at length the policy of the Catholic Church as applicable to this country, its usurpations of places of public trust, and stretching its long arm into the public treasury to better carry out this purpose, he urged in conclusion, with brilliant force of oratory, the duty of all true Americans to resist this encroachment on their rights and liberties. He urged all to arouse to the issues of the hour. Pope Pius IX. might be a good man, but he did not want him to run for the next President of the United States. They should stand up for the spirit of freedom, for national institutions, for the common schools and for the Bible, and not budge an inch.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Arguments on the Dogma of Infallibility Considered—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Beach.

A large assemblage congregated last evening in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, West Twentieth street, and, after the usual preliminary services, the Rev Dr. Beach preached a sermon on the dogma of infallibility. He selected his text from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians, v., 21—"Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good." He said that, however unreasonable and absurd any claim upon the religious teachings of the congregation might seem to be, they could hardly be justified in treating with contempt any doctrine so long as a large number of their fellow beings either through ignorance or otherwise entertained them seriously. Of course the dogma of infallibility was supposed by those who were now pressing it so strongly to have a solid foundation, and it would be wise to see what the foundation was. He therefore proposed to consider some of the principal arguments by which the advocates of the doctrine of infallibility supported their belief. It was not Papal infallibility he wished to speak of, but it was of the claim of the Roman Catholic Church, which had always been insisted by those of that persuasion, and now brought prominently before the Christian world. There were three sources from which any arguments in support of the doctrine could be drawn namely—

REASON, TRADITION AND SCRIPTURE.

It was said that although the works of Christianity were delivered in the written word, yet that the meaning of the written word was liable to be misunderstood and it needed interpretation; that as a matter of fact the construction of it by different persons has resulted in heresy and division, and has greatly injured the progress of the church. It was reasonable to believe that the author of religion never intended otherwise than that it should be submitted to another determination. It was known that there were a great many different beliefs, a large number of them being contradictory in their principles, and it was evident that they could not be all true. He quite agreed that the Church had been appointed the guide in this matter. But when the Church was spoken of as the guide it was important to know what was meant by the Church. Then there was the further inquiry as to

HOW THE CHURCH PERFORMS HER OFFICE

in that regard. Let it be ever so reasonable—if ROme was universally recognized as the mother and mistress of all churches—this might be all true, yet furnish no ground for the truth of infallibility. The preacher then referred to the early ages of the Church, and claimed that all the primitive proceedings in regard to the assumption of supremacy by the Bishop of Rome showed that such attempts were severely rebuked. This he argued, was proved by the resistance of Cyprian, by the language of St Ambrose and St. Augustine at the Councils of Antioch and Constantinople. He submitted that the records showed that all

THE BISHOPS CLAIMED EQUALITY,

and, so far from supporting the dogma of infallibility did not even recognize supremacy. Certain texts of Scripture were alluded to with great confidence in support of the dogma among others the language of Christ to St. Peter—"I say unto thee, thou art Peter; upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Nothing more could be made of it than that this Church should be made perpetual. Doubtless the essential truths of Christ's religion would never be permitted to perish; but it was not, therefore, to be inferred that the Church of Rome should be exempt from its liabilities to error. There was another text. That Church provided that all controversies concerning faith should be settled by the Church and let it be ever so willingly admitted that the Church must determine any difficulties that might arise, it did not follow that the Church of Rome was the sole judge. However ancient the Church of Rome was it did not follow that it should have jurisdiction over the whole world, nor did it follow that the Church should be gifted with the attribute of infallibility. It was necessary that all Christian men ordained to instruct their brethren should have

DOUBLE MINDS AND TRACTABLE TEMPERS.

Moreover there was a Divine promise to secure them from fatal and final mistakes in all things necessary for salvation; but there was no promise that they should be kept free from all possible errors in matters of faith. Besides, when the Church was looked to as the guide, the whole Church not a part of it was meant to be implied. It was claimed that the Church of Rome was, from the earliest ages, regarded as the judge of controversies and that its decisions were received as final; that all ecclesiastical causes of dispute came before it, and that it was looked upon as the Court of Appeals. In fact, it was contended that the Church was relied upon as to controversies, and setting forth that he who would not hear the Church was to be regarded as a heathen and a publican. The question plainly was as to what was meant by the Church. Surely it could not mean the Church Catholic? The Church was scattered everywhere, and the setting of a controversy would necessitate the continual sitting to determine disputes. It was evident that

THE CHURCH MEANT IN THE GOSPEL

was the particular society or congregation to which both individuals belonged. Another text was that Christ would be with the Apostles and their successors, the bishops, to the end of the world. No Christian would think that that had anything to do with infallibility. Could not the Lord be with them without making them infallible, for He had promised that where two or three gathered together in His name there would be he in the midst? Another text much relied on was that in which Christ told his apostles that after His departure He would send the spirit of truth that would guide them into all truth. St. Paul wrote to Timothy concerning the Church that "it was the pillar and ground of truth." What was meant by the truth? Certainly it was religious truth, divine truth, the truth taught by the Church of God, and what was that but the Book of Revelations? And then as to the Church, it evidently meant the Church of the living God. Did St. Paul mean any one church in particular, or did he mean the church universal? If he meant any one in particular, it must have been that of Ephesus, and not the Church of Rome, where he had never been. He plainly meant the Church universal. The preacher contended that the claim to infallibility was unsubstantial. He believed it to be the highest responsibility of the Church to teach the truths of God. He asked which was, perhaps, the Church of Rome, most in its pretensions, kept back the Bible from the people, and gave forth its precepts in an unknown tongue, but their Church proclaimed the doctrine of Christ. They were sure of their foundation. In fine, he cited the evils which he considered would ensue from a belief in the dogma of infallibility.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The School Question Discussed—The Bible Dissension and a Proposed Remedy—Intolerance and Brotherly Love—Sermon by Rev. Thomas Farrell.

At the morning service in St. Joseph's church yesterday a vast congregation assembled to hear the views of Rev. Thomas Farrell, the pastor of the church, on the mooted school question. At the opening of the service the choir rendered Donizetti's *Ave Maria Stella* in excellent style. The piece is set for three voices, and the parts were well sustained by Mme. Anna Martinez, soprano; Signor Hubner, tenor, and Signor Himmer, basso. Mr. A. C. Martinez, the organist of the church, selected Mozart's Seventh mass for the occasion, in the *credo* of which the contralto, Mrs. Kennedy, assumed a leading part and displayed much skill in the execution of some of the more difficult passages.

The reverend pastor took his text from St. Luke, xi., 14—"At that time Jesus was casting out a devil, and he was mute." The preacher entered into his subject in a few telling sentences and displayed an amount of originality of idea and boldness of sentiment throughout that fell upon the ears of many of his auditors as

NEW AND SENSATIONAL.

He said—It behooves us to look calmly and dispassionately on the question that now so much agitates the Christian people of this city and State. In meeting this subject to-day we must throw aside prejudices and forget for the moment that there are different systems of religious belief; let us look to the general good of the community and select reason as our guide while we seek the path that leads to true freedom and fraternal relations between man and man. I say emphatically that the public schools are a great blessing and must be sustained, and there is no real objection on the part of well informed Catholics against them, although some ignorant followers of our faith will maintain that the Catholic pulpit is at war with these schools. This is

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

We are not opposed to the schools, but we are opposed to the bigotry, intolerance and violation of conscience displayed in their management; and I feel convinced that no friend of freedom who views this subject calmly and in all its bearings will deny that our present school system is the engine of grievous wrong. Conscience is the guide given by the Creator to responsible humanity, and by its dictates we must steer our course through life; and I ask you, my friends, what right has any man or any body of men to force the Jew to read the new Testament, which his creed and his instincts teach him to reject. Conscience is outraged in the schools, and it is time that the people should rise against the present system of management.

A THOUSAND VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE

have been written, differing essentially one from the other, and school trustees will force a pet version on the pupil.

Let no one imagine that we are hostile to the Bible. No; we love it, we keep it in our houses and read it, and love to see it universally read; but we are opposed to the style now in vogue of forcing certain forms of religious reading down the throats of those who are unwilling to receive it. This is intolerance and bigotry under cover of religion; and the worst enemy of God is the man who misrepresents Him. Let it not be imagined that my remarks are directed to those who differ from me in faith; they are meant for the consideration of lovers of freedom. There is

INTOLERANCE IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

as well as beyond it. Some of its religious orders are the very quintessence of littleness and bigotry, and the narrowminded doctrines put forth by some of its over-zealous advocates has frequently driven the people to rebel. Among the quaint doctrines that are fast disappearing from the world is the theory that God intended the Bible as man's sole moral, social and religious guide. But while it must be admitted that every line in the Holy Book has had a meaning and was intended as a guide and instructor to God's people at one time or other, it is equally certain that many acts which were considered commendable when the Bible was written have since been superseded by

MORE ADVANCED THEORIES.

Men have justified crimes by referring to the Bible, and man can find in the Scriptures a precedent for any course he may wish to adopt. He will find acts praised which our laws would visit with the State Prison; and it is simply preposterous to place this book in the hands of the child and direct him to find his faith there.

Let sectarianism in every form be banished from the schools. It is a blight on the fair fame of our republican institutions and is hostile to the genius of the nineteenth century. I have pleaded for liberty for man—for the breaking of his chains—and I hold that it is slavery of the most galling kind to have the opinions of others forced upon us. The religion is unworthy of existence and should be permitted to die out that needs smiles, gentle nursing and glass covers to preserve its life during school hours. If our faith be true and from God let it alone and it will live and prosper; if it be not let it perish; and if others have equal faith in their religious creeds let them meet us in the same spirit. The reverend gentleman suggested that

A NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION

should be established, with well defined and liberal ideas. They should be paid by the State and devote all their time to their duties. Each school should be brought to a high, fixed standard, and to encourage competition all schools showing a full attendance of pupils up to the required standard should receive equal pay from the State. Every sectarian book and everything distasteful to the feelings of any section or class of our people should be banished.

THE CONGREGATION.

Among the large congregation the following well known citizens were noticed:—James R. Floyd, Thomas Devine, Stephen Phibbin, J. and A. Hudson, James Lynch, Dr. Finnell, John C. McCarthy, Nicholas Walsh, Daniel Conle John Rodrigue, Michael Murphy and Edward Goodwin.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Fashionable Attendance—Fashionable Wedding and Pertinent Discourse.

The brilliant sunshine of yesterday drew a large and highly fashionable audience to the Church of the Divine Paternity. But perhaps the sunshine had not all the credit to itself, for it was well known among "the circle" that Major Dickinson, of the regular army, was to be united in the bonds of holy, and it is to be hoped indissoluble, wedlock, to a fair young lady by the name of Miss Allen, and of course this put all the fair attendants in a flutter of excitement. In order to prepare their minds fittingly for the ceremony

Dr. Chapin preached from the twenty-sixth chapter and third verse of Isaiah—"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee; because he trusteth in thee." The preacher said that was a sentence which spoke to us from the very heart. It lifted us

OUT OF THE STORMS

and tumults of the world, and elevated us into a region of eternal calm. It was an assertion which exactly met the wants of the human soul; one to which we might return again and again and find in it perfect peace. How few people in this world were ever satisfied with the present state of existence: but we might be sure of this, that the secret of true peace was in God. He could not think it was necessary for him to repeat what had so often been said—that a state of perfect peace, the peace alluded to in the text, was not a state of complete inaction or of absolute repose. We associated the idea of healthful activity and all forms of cheerful industry with such things as the

MAKING OF WHEELS

and ships and ploughs and harrows; but surely we should not connect such things with what the text mentioned in the light of a cessation from absolute effort. He said that men who sometimes looked in the midst of their perplexities upon the grave and spoke of it as a place of rest to which they would wish to flee after all only had reference to bodily rest. They were seeking only the consummation in which

The wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

The most inspiring idea of heaven was that heaven was a field of increasing attainment. The poor old woman of which the poet spoke might express her highest notion of celestial felicity by saying that heaven was a place where she could sit all day in

A CLEAN, WHITE APRON,

singing psalms. But let us feel assured that the rest of heaven was something consistent with strenuous and yet harmonious action. Could we conceive anything more terrible than a heaven of utter inaction? Notwithstanding, on the other hand, man needed peace that he might work. Peace was the centre of all religious action. In one word, while man's hands were active, while his intellect was busy, man needed to have his inward and spiritual life stayed in God.

AFTER THE SERVICES

the marriage ceremony alluded to above took place. The sidewalk leading into the church was handsomely carpeted, lest the fair bride might "hurt her foot against a stone," and an audible chatter of voices and a flurry of excitement ran through the whole church as the two about to be made one proceeded to the foot of the reading desk to plight their vows. It is needless to say that the bride was lovely and that her dress was the *crème de la crème* of fashion. The ceremony ended the happy couple went on their way rejoicing, and the edifice was soon emptied of its occupants.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

David's Flight from Jerusalem—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Paxton—The Church Universal.

As its title indicates, this is one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in New York, and one of the first of the down town ones to move northward. It has now one of the most eligible locations in the city, on Fifth avenue and Eleventh street. It is a large, plain, substantial edifice, and is capable of seating about 1,800 persons. The woodwork of the interior, seats, galleries, pulpit, is finished in black walnut style, and the walls in alternate shades of dark and cream color. The interior has a very pleasing effect. At the rear of the altar stands a tablet appropriately inscribed to the late Rev. Dr. Phillips, who died in 1865, after having for forty years ministered to the congregation. On the west side of the chancel are two other tablets erected to the memories of Lieutenant Governor Brown and J. B. Rogers, M. D., who for many years were ruling elders in the church. On the east side there is another, more beautiful and elaborate than the rest, inscribed to the memory of the late Robert Lennox, who was for a lifetime a ruling elder in the church, and died in the

TRIUMPH OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH

in 1859, at the ripe age of eighty years. His son and family are still members, and constant in their attendance. This church is, perhaps, the only one in the city of any pretensions to wealth and influence that has not an organ in it. But though it has stood on its present site for a score of years, it has to-day but a single quartet not only to guide, but to do the singing. The church and congregation belong to the Old School, and will not admit any instrumental music into their worship. Great complaints have sometimes been made that choirs in churches with organ accompaniments are destructive to congregational singing, but a stranger visiting the First Presbyterian church must be convinced that the choir without the organ is far worse. David, evidently, was not an Old School Presbyterian, for we read that he provided instruments of music and organized a regular band of musicians and vocalists to serve in the Temple. And while "the singers went before, the players on instruments followed after, and among them were damsels playing on timbrels." The very last psalm exhorts the people to

PRAISE GOD WITH THE SOUND OF THE TRUMPET,

with the psaltery and harp, with high sounding cymbals and with stringed instruments and organs, which are more devotionally inspiring than a stiff, trained choir, who cannot be followed by the congregation.

About four years ago the Rev. Dr. Paxton was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, and his people think there is none like him. He is certainly a very earnest, and, when warmed up, an eloquent preacher. He is tall and thin and about forty-five years of age, and in the pulpit wears a black surplice. His text yesterday morning was 2 Sam. xv., 25, 26, which, as a part of the narrative of

DAVID'S FLIGHT FROM JERUSALEM

during Absalom's rebellion, shows the power of true religion to sustain and elevate the soul in times of trial and overwhelming peril. It also makes a man more concerned for the safety of God's church than for himself. It absorbs a man's thoughts; it sees God and recognizes His hand in all our trials. But it does not therefore neglect the means placed within our reach. Religion is intelligent as well as enthusiastic, and hence while David had the utmost faith and confidence in God he marshalled his own forces, sent his spies abroad and defeated the wise counsels of Ahithophel by Hushai, so that when the battle was set David's forces came off victorious and Absalom was slain, and the king was brought back again in triumph to the ark of God and to his own habitation. Religion has made him submissive to the will of God, and there can be no true religion in the heart without the submission of our wills to God. These are the lessons of the text, and they were dwelt upon in detail, then recapitulated and fervently applied to the conditions of the audience by the reverend preacher.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

Services Among the Swedenborgians—Third of the Course of Rev. C. Giles' Sermons on "Heaven."

A very large though not exceedingly fashionable congregation yesterday morning filled the large auditorium of the edifice on Thirty-fifth street owned and occupied by the First New Church Society of New York. The sermon was the third of a series of discourses by the pastor, Rev. Chauncey Giles, bearing the general title "Heaven upon Earth." The present sermon was entitled "Heaven in the Home," and was based upon the text found in Psalms lxviii., 6—"God setteth the solitary in families." The beauty and necessity of the family relation were first alluded to, and the family characterized as a familiar type of heaven and one step nearer the realization on earth of a new and perfect Eden. Solitude is an abnormal condition to man and heaven cannot be formed with one person. It is true that the kingdom of God in all its principles and forms is within every man in possibility, but it can only be brought out into actual existence by exercise. Society is not a mere aggregation of disconnected units. It is organic.

A MAN OR WOMAN ALONE,

is like an organ of the body severed from the others—an eye plucked from its socket. We are bound to each other in all the ramifications of social life by indissoluble ties; and of all forms of society the family group is the most simple and the most potent. The family is to heaven what the nursery is to the orchard. The current of social and civil influence radiates from the home of the family, but it does not originate there. Their ulterior springs are in the angels and the Lord. Man is the connecting link between the earth and heaven; his nature is the Jacob's ladder traversed by hopes and aspirations toward the better land, while angels stand upon the shores of natural life and by means of man's affection

FLASH INTELLIGENCE

to men with telegraphic speed. Every member of the family has innumerable chambers, whose doors on one side open into the spiritual world and on the other into speech and deeds. The home is whatever they make it—what they bring to it. It becomes a paradise of virtue when its members have the kingdom of God within them, but a desert and a ruin when the forms of the soul pervert the heavenly life and change its nature.

The discourse proceeded with the statement that husband and wife are the centre and the origin of the family, and continued with a review of their mutual relations. The wife brings truth, warm, many-hued and glowing, in the form of love. The husband brings love, bright, clear, strong and sharply cut in forms of truth, and both lay their gifts on the common altar of home. The obstructions in the way of forming

A HEAVEN IN THE FAMILY

are numerous, but not insuperable, and each of the life partners will be vigilant to discover the hindrances in the other's nature, and faithful, but gentle in removing them. This precludes selfishness—heaven is concord, harmony; but it is not enforced agreement. It is not the concord of silence or repression. It is not even unity of motive, unless that motive be heavenly. There may be unity of motive and effort and great harmony of action to accomplish selfish and worldly purposes. Heaven can only come when woman does her own work well and man does his as well, and when each honors the other for equal but diverse services.

THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

A Popular Pastor and a Contented Congregation—Amusements, Public and Private, Justified by Reason, Religion and Common Sense—Eloquent and Interesting Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Switzer.

A congregation gifted with that peculiar class of blessings which Solomon in one of his spiritual, if not his wisest, moods prayed for—not wealth, nor yet poverty—assembled at the morning service yesterday at the Third Universalist church, Bleecker street. The congregation is peculiar in this, that it is composed of well-to-do, substantial people, but does not reckon in its numbers a single millionnaire. The glorious sunshine of the morning impelled every one to turn out, and afforded a temptation not to be resisted of donning the gayest headgear and the most tasteful and becoming holiday costume. So the unadorned, but cheerful and impressive edifice, was filled with a happy looking and fashionably dressed people.

THE PASTOR,

the Rev. Mr. Switzer, is an idol with his people. Though a young man, not yet twenty-three, he has all the wisdom of gray hairs, and with it the freshness, graciousness and vivacity of youthful manhood. As a teacher he is eloquent, as a pastor zealous and paternal. His discourses are based upon Scripture and common sense. They are logical and ornate and have the air and imagery which only a thoughtful, well read and enlightened man of the world can give to a theological exposition.

THE CONGREGATION

seems a model one, earnest and cheerful in Christian and natural duty and altogether devoid of cant and fanaticism. Among the leading worshippers there were Mr. and Mrs. Norman Stratton, and Miss N. D. Traphagen, Mr. Warren Harriett, Mrs. Taylor, Miss A. Oakley, Mrs. Van Ryper, Miss Ripley, Miss Williams, Mr. Van Cise, Miss Odell, Mrs. McVey, the Miss Meadams, &c.

AFTER THE SERVICES,

which were of the strictly Scriptural, simple and extemporary character peculiar to the Universalist churches, the pastor announced that the net proceeds of the late ladies' fair, held in order to defray the debt upon the church, amounted to $2,000, and then read the usual weekly send ecclesiastical notices, known to church goers as the "news of the week."

THE SERMON, BY THE REV. MR. SWITZER,

was on St. Paul to the Thessalonians, v., 19—"Quench not the spirit." He explained the relations in which the Church at different periods stood in regard to the world and the position she took up in reference to amusement, and held that too much store should not be set upon theories, principles and opinions advanced on this subject in ages long since buried, [illegible] more or less the reverence for the good that was in them just as family association and filial tenderness throw a halo round a deceased grandmother's spectacles. Viewed critically or emotionally they were but

A FIELD OF CURIOSITIES,

a delightful ruin, interesting religiously and historically, but not a guide for us in modern life. Men have been always in partial darkness. They have looked at God through glasses variously colored. St. Paul himself acknowledged that he saw God "darkly." Christ alone was able to bear the full effulgence of the light of God's truth. In the dark ages men used dark glasses, which distorted and clouded the truth. Hence their piety was superstitious and their practice grotesque. For these reasons reading church history was like walking through a grotto in which the stalactites varied in size and splendor according to the natural laws which regulated their growth. The present was a vast improvement upon the past, and the future would outshine the present. All the people at times felt

A CRAVING FOR AMUSEMENT.

The feeling was natural. It was an impulse of the spirit. The spirit spoken of in the text was not the Third Person of the Godhead, for he could not be quenched. It meant the natural spirit which animates us physically and mentally. It is this spirit which impels us to eat, drink and sleep and perform other natural actions. These impulses it was our duty to obey. And he held it was no less our duty to yield to the same spirit when it suggested the genial excitement of a theatre or the delicious fascinations of the opera. The opinions of John Knox, George Fox or Jonathan Edwards upon this subject counted for nothing. These men viewed a scandalously immoral and demoralized society, and levelled their denunciations at it and its developments. But his view was that it was as much a duty to go and see Booth's Hamlet or Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle, or to come and listen to the thrilling melody of a Parepa-Rosa, as it was to perform any other natural duty. Certain schools of thought had made a distinction between members and non-members of the Church. What the latter might do, on the principle that

"THE FIEND GIVETH THE MORE FRIENDLY COUNSEL,"

the former, it was held, could not do. In that philosophy he was no believer. Church membership did not affect the question. Tradition should be wholly laid aside, as no two ages agreed upon this topic of amusements. The truth was, however, that the physical appetite, the religious instinct and the craving for amusement, were all emanations of the same spirit. Those who resisted this latter craving suffered for it, as those who won't eat must suffer. The results to such were weak frames nervous fits, despondent views of life, sour, hard tempers and general tendency to misanthropy. He deprecated in the strongest terms excess either in the quality or quantity of amusement. Overuse and disuse were alike forms of abuse, and to both was meted out their natural and inevitable penalties. The preacher then drew a delightful picture of the joyousness of heart, elasticity of spirit and evenness of temper which generally follow

A MIND WELL REGULATED

and kept strong in tuneful equilibrium by using, without abusing, the means of relaxation, public and private, at our disposal, and concluded with an earnest exhortation to his hearers to take heed that their amusements were always worthy of the children of God.

The choral performance was not strikingly impressive, though there were among the pretty choristers several sweet and cultivated voices.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Services in Rutgers Chapel, Fifth Avenue—Sermon by Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, Jr., Pastor.

Rutgers chapel is at present the only sacred place in which the people of the New England Congregational church can assemble, their old church on Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, having been sold about a year since to the Methodists, to whom it is now known as St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church. As soon as the church was sold the congregation procured this chapel as a place of worship, and although they have had many difficulties to contend with since their occupancy of it and deprivation of a church edifice of their own began, yet, all things considered, they have managed remarkably well, and deserve great credit therefor. Besides freeing themselves from debt by paying all their obligations, they have accumulated a surplus in their treasury, and while they have been doing this have more than doubled their membership. The chapel is now almost

TOO SMALL FOR THE CONGREGATION,

but it is questionable whether a move to another place would be advantageous yet awhile.

Rutgers chapel is located in Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, and belongs to the well known female institute of that name. In this chapel the services were conducted yesterday morning in the usual manner, and the edifice was well filled in every part by an attentive, earnest and well dressed congregation. The day being all that could be desired, with a cloudless sky and genial atmosphere, so different from the previous Sunday,

THE DISPLAY OF TOILETS

on the avenue was decidedly interesting and elegant; but with this congregation the obligation of the hour, if not of the day, being the worship of God, every individual of the assemblage, with few exceptions, upon entering the sacred portals seemed to forget fashion and the world in their performance of a sacred and solemn duty.

The Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, Jr., the pastor in charge, conducted the services and delivered the sermon, his subject being "The True Test of Christian Religion." The reverend gentleman, after announcing "Charity" as the subject to be considered at the next Wednesday evening prayer meeting and requesting those who should attend to be prepared to give their ideas of the meaning of the word and to tell how it most impressed them, took as his text the thirty third to the forty-sixth verses of the twenty-fifth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, beginning as follows:—'And He shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left;" and closing—"Then shall they also answer Him, saying, 'Lord, when saw we Thee ahungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison and did not minister unto Thee?' Then shall He answer them, saying, 'Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.' The preacher commenced his discourse by remarking that he had in the three preceding sermons taken for his text the passage just read. In the first of them he considered the human race as composed of two great classes. In the second, the

REWARD OF THE RIGHTEOUS,

and in the third, last Sabbath, the fate of the wicked was discussed. There was one more subject to consider, suggested by one word of the last passage—"Verily I say unto you," &c. These words teach the test of moral character to be required hereafter.

The reverend gentleman dwelt at much length on the meaning of the text, and illustrated by corresponding passages of the Bible the truths contained in it. His sermon was listened to throughout with marked attention. A short prayer, a hymn and a benediction brought the services to a close.

THE CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.

Their Origin and Belief—The Advent of the Gentiles at an End—A New Dispensation—Sermon by the Pastor, Francis Thomas—A Sacred Worship.

This sect sprung into existence in England in the year 1823, through the preaching of Mr. John Wood, himself an Israelite, who believed that the time mentioned in the Bible for the Jews to assemble and become a great nation had arrived. Aided by one or two other devoted persons, these doctrines were preached in different parts of the country; but their efforts did not meet with any great success, for even at the present day their followers there are only a few hundred missionaries in the interest of

THIS NEW BELIEF,

were sent to Germany and France, but only a few were converted. A better field was found in Australia, where some converts were made and three churches established; but the numbers brought into the fold were not large, for throughout the entire world the sect numbers only 1,000. In the year 1837 a Mr. Bishop and his wife were sent over here to convert the Americans, and after great efforts and many sacrifices they succeeded in establishing a church in East Houston street, the only one that ever existed in this city. Ten years later the building now occupied at 103 First street was bought, and the church removed there, but so far

THE DOCTRINE HAS NOT PROSPERED,

for after thirty years of work it has only 120 members. Mr. Bishop also preached throughout the South and West, and succeeded in getting together small congregations in other cities, but their numbers are counted by units.

According to the testimony of the prophets the seed of Abraham, that was scattered through the world, will one day be brought together. They will then receive a new dispensation and be God's chosen people. This time they believe to be soon at hand, and the new dispensation is Christianity. They shall then be relieved of their sins and make a new covenant with the Lord. (Romans, xi., 27.)

THEIR IDEA

is that the dispensation of the Gentiles will soon end and a new one will be given, during which the Jews will believe in Christ and the seed of Abraham from all nations shall be collected into one great people.

The Bible is their foundation for everything, and they have no theology outside of it. They have a book of doctrines, called the Laws of God, divided into two books, containing twelve laws each. Each law is a Bible text, and laws, to them, they are the laws of God. Their literature consists of these laws, in a hymn book and a collection of sermons, all of which have been published in England. Their small numbers do not appear to disconcert them in the least, for they say that at the proper time out of these few shall come many thousands.

TO BECOME A MEMBER

of this church it is necessary to subscribe to the following, which is printed in their law book:—"Any one that subscribes with their hand, believing the four books of Moses and the four books of the Gospel, to be given by the inspiration of God, will be received as members of the church." After the person is received as a member he is made known to the doorkeeper, who will admit him to the service [illegible] which is strictly private, and the man stationed there tells him to come in the afternoon, when there will be a sermon in German to which the public will be admitted.

And such is the case. Most of the members understand German as well as English, and as Mr. Francis Thomas speaks better German than he does English he preaches in German. This afternoon there were not over twenty persons present, and most of them members. Mr. Thomas took his text from Genesis, first to fifth, and spoke as follows, which gives

THE GROUNDWORK OF THEIR BELIEF.

What is the understanding or meaning of the word darkness, and the dividing of the light from the darkness? The light which God had divided from the darkness was the spirit of God; the darkness was the spirit of darkness, called Satan. For God had not yet created the light of the sun; so of course there was no darkness nor light yet at hand. We find by searching the Scriptures this division, that the light leads to light and good, and the darkness to evil. We will pass the other days of creation and look at the sixth. And God said, Let us make man in our image, and after our likeness, and he was pronounced good, and very good. Now, it is well understood by those who have searched the Scriptures that man is often set forth in figurative language as a tree. Isaiah speaks of trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord. Jesus says, I am the vine, ye are the branches. But, through disobedience,

ADAM BECAME A DEGENERATE PLANT

of a strange vine, and death was pronounced on him. But the Lord is now seeking those who are of the true vine that He may graft them, that He may be the husbandman of them, as He was of the woman's seed Jesus, who bore the fruit of immortality. And He saith, "Every branch in me that beareth not fruit He taketh away." How does He take them away? It is by the death of the mortal body, the spirit being separated from the soul and body. Isaiah speaks of a vineyard. This vineyard is the Israel of God; for the vineyard of the Lord of Hosts is the House of Israel and the men of Judah His pleasant plant. But the House of Israel, during the three dispensations, have borne

WILD GRAPES,

through their blood not being cleansed; but now the Spirit of Truth is come and is bringing all things to the remembrance of Israel which are written in the Scriptures to be fulfilled and pointing out the reward which will be conferred on those who receive its testimony. Their sorrows will then terminate, and God will make the old earth anew, according to the words of the prophets:—"And it shall come to pass in the last days that the mountains of the Lord's house shall be established on the top of the mountains and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it, and I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel. And one king shall rule over them, and there shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all. And the Lord will be king over all the earth. In that day there shall be one Lord, and his name—one."

Mr. Thomas states that as yet but few Jews have joined their Church, either in this country or Europe, but that most of the members are reconverted Christians or the descendants of the seed of Abraham that have been lost in other nationalities.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

Rev. Dr. Houghton on Justice and Mercy.

The glorious sunshine, balmy air and first fragrance of spring brought out yesterday all the style and beauty of the metropolis, and at the unique and fashionable Church of the Transfiguration was gathered together one of the most fashionable congregations in the city.

Upon entering the sacred gothic edifice a little before the services had commenced the first idea that sprung up in one's mind was that which the Rev. Charles Kingsley hazards, on the lips of the monk Philamon, "Women are very pretty devils;" and though it is an ungracious expression to fall from the lips of so eminent a divine as the founder of muscular Christianity in England, yet if we emphasize sometimes the adjective, sometimes the noun, and occasionally both, it mirrors the secret opinion of the entire male population of the world. It was evident that there are at least many

VERY PRETTY SINNERS

in the fashionable world of New York, who each week duplicate forgiveness and display the fashions in the most graceful

much emphasis, awoke a sensation evidently much relished by the listeners. It would not be doing enough justice to the spiritual exercises of pastor or congregation to say that both are of the most advanced "liberal" type, but it will give the reader a fair idea of the faith as well as the fervor of one and the other to assert that the most novel theories commanded the deepest attention.

The hall was rendered very uncomfortable during the whole service by

AN ESCAPE OF GAS.

This was due, doubtless, to the neglect of those who occupy the building during the other days of the week for worldly purposes. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that at the conclusion of another year this congregation will probably have a church built for themselves. Their last permanent place of worship was situated in Fortieth street near Fifth avenue, but was disposed of with the object of providing another, which should be a lecture room and church—all in one. The edifice, when erected, will be self-supporting, and it does not leave a surplus available for benevolent or other purposes.

THE CHOIR

of Dr. Frothingham's church is very efficient although small, consisting merely of an organist and quartet, viz.:—Miss Gibbs, soprano; Mrs. Gardiner, contralto; Mr. Hawe, tenor; Mr. Hammond, bass; Miss Hopper, organist.

The trustees are Messrs. Oliver Johnson, President; Dr. John O. Stone, Walter Brown, A. J. Johnson, John H. Cheever, John W. Bigelow, John H. Nichols, Charles Ware and Samuel Shethar. Mr. Sinclair Tousey is chairman of the Publication Committee.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Christian Activity; or, Inward Faith Shown by Outward Works—Sermon by the Rev. A. M. Gory.

A small but select congregation of French Evangelists assembled yesterday morning in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University place, and after a simple, impressive service the pastor, the Rev. A. M. Gory, delivered an eloquent address on "Christian Activity; or, Inward Faith Shown by Outward Works." The preacher took his text from James, ii., 17—"Even so faith if it hath no works, is dead, being alone." Christian minds have ever floated between two ideas—salvation by works and salvation by faith. Hesitation of this kind has prevailed both in the Church and in individuals. During the middle ages the doctrine of works was pre-eminent; man was saved by works of grace, of pardon, redemption and sanctification; there was no question. With the Reformation came a change; its champions put

THE CANDLE UNDER A BUSHEL.

With succeeding years Christ at work left—a blind, servile faith was all that was necessary—the present day's work, real Christian work is almost ignored in our churches. The preacher defined faith as the work of the grace of God in our souls, as inward sanctifying force and strengthening us. If men were saved by faith if they thus worked out themselves their own salvation, this would be work; but to begin with mortals would have to confess themselves vile and corrupt, sinful and degraded. Can such men be supposed capable of what God alone can attribute to himself? No. Faith is God's work and His alone. The pastor then defined the Scriptural, Catholic and other notions of what Christian work should be, avoiding dogmatic criticism as not pertinent to the occasion and went on to say that although, as in the Middle Ages, there are now Christians who come up to his standard of earnest working Christians, there number is but few. The grace of God makes us children. We are the children of the Lord, if we are Christians to the glorious liberty of the child of God. Christian work is

THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN

of an inward and spiritual grace; indeed a homage of obedience and love to our God; obedience and love, be it well understood, for if we leave aside obedience love alone will not suffice. The voice of Calvary is imperious, and the charge, "If you love me keep my commandments," is binding. Christian work also means to accomplish the Saviour's work. God's kingdom can only come of it. We must not only be faithful, but ever going. No feeble idea of the Saviour's power is that given by men helping, striving to work out their own salvation. No! God's work is in all this.

After this calling on his congregation to bear in mind the importance of helping God, the reverend gentleman went on to say that men are solely converted or example. No man was ever converted by God alone without hearing his words from and seeing his influence on other men. The very translation of the Bible was a proof of God employing men to work out their own salvation and become his glorious instruments in

EVANGELIZING THE WORLD.

After sketching the Apostle Paul's life and doings, and stating that without his example the world would have remained up to this day as uncivilized as then, the minister concluded by asking why Christian work was found so onerous, so irksome, so uninteresting, among a large number of professing Christians now? We must wake up. If the Church does not fight against this apathy it is lost, but not forever, for God will raise up others to do his will and carry out his designs. When the flame of the Evangelist shall have lighted up the remotest corners of the earth, then shall be meted out to every one according to his works, and as we have glorified God so will he glorify us.

FREE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION.

A Beautiful Day—Rewards of Humility—Sermon by the Rev. N. L. Briggs.

Clear had the day been from the dawn,
All checquers I was to sky;
The colors like scars of mauve in lawn

Such is the poet's description of such a day as was yesterday, and it is therefore not surprising that all the churches of the great *metropolis* were filled to their utmost capacity by hungry souls in search of Christ or new fashions. None of them all, however, were crowded more than was that beautiful little gothic structure nestling among the massive piles of masonry in Thirty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, known as the Free Church of the Reconciliation, for its walls fairly groaned under their weight of worshipping humanity. This closely packed and jammed congregation was composed for the most part of laboring people—people who attend church for the purpose of worshipping God in spirit and in truth, and not to make a display of fine clothing or to see the latest style of bonnets.

The shepherd of this flock, the Rev. N. L. Briggs, preached a most eloquent and effective sermon upon the subject of

"REWARDS OF HUMILITY,"

and selected his text from St. Matthew xv., 25, 26 and 27. He first dwelt upon the narrative of the text, and brought out in striking light its prominent features, and, applying the subject to the season of Lent, remarked that humility was the truest abstinence in the world. It is, said he, the abstinence from self love and self-conceit, the hardest and severest abstinence of all. It is the abstinence from vaunting our own praise and lessening the merits of others. It is the abstinence from cruelty and ambition, and therefore is the severest mortification and the noblest self-denial. The rewards of this virtue were distinguished. The humble and contrite spirit receives, not the crumbs which fall from the master's table, but a seat at the well-spread board of Christ's restoring love.

KING DAVID

understood the wealth that is to be found in the loss of this virtue. He openly avowed that his heart was not haughty nor his eyes lofty.

SAINT PAUL,

too, was a marked example of Christian humility. At the beginning of his ministry he declared himself unworthy to be called an Apostle, but as time rolled on and he had reached the full stature of the perfect man in Christ, he confessed himself to be the chief of sinners.

The reverend gentleman exhorted his hearers to remember that the showers of grace do not abide upon

THE MOUNTAINS OF PRIDE,

but come as singing rivulets to the plain below, and make rich and fertile the valleys of humility, where penitent souls delight to pray.

BREVOORT HALL.

Our Home Life and Our Religion—Sermon by the Rev. R. N. Bellows.

Service was held yesterday morning in the above hall, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. R. N. Bellows on the above subject. The lecturer selected his text from Luke, x., 5 and 6. He said that St. Paul exhorted his hearers in one place to continue in the church in their homes—an exhortation which, if followed, would bring blessings unto all abiding in the house in which it was carried out. He was glad to know that religion was thought more of in the present day, though he regretted to say that some men's notions of religion were not very clear. The virtues that should prevail in their homes should be love, tenderness and compassion to their friends and a cheerful and obliging disposition.

THE HOME PLEASURES

which their ancestors used to boast of were almost unknown in their day, and their children certainly were utter strangers to it. How beautiful it was to enter a home where all the members of that house were cemented together by the bonds of love and harmony, and where friendly and social feelings were to be found, and where the presence of religion was apparent! It was true that the hurry and bustle prevalent among them, and which was always characteristic of a great city, interfered to some extent with the consummation and due performance and appreciation of those social and family duties and pleasures which made life happy. They should seek to be blended in one common brotherhood, as Christ would have them. They should not act like human leeches, but should strive to promote cordiality, freedom and friendship among human society. If home life in England was more elaborate and systematical in its component forms, yet it lacked that freedom and joyousness which was the distinguishing feature of American homes. He knew that the majority of

AMERICAN HOMES

contained too much formality, and the presence or routine in the matter of visits and social intercourse between families was clearly apparent. This was a new country, and as their beloved country grew older they would doubtless improve in all those drawbacks and evils now existing among them. He was sure that they did not make the most of their homes and realize how much happiness would be obtained therefrom. This was, after all, natural; for the great blessings God has bestowed on man has, from time immemorial, been underrated or disregarded. The preacher, in conclusion exhorted his hearers to improve their social relations and cultivate a kindly and generous disposition among the members of their households, and, above all, to plant religion in their house and thus make it the house of God.

GRACE CHURCH.

Seeking Grace in $100,000 Equipages—New Spring Fashions—Sermon by Dr. Potter on the Unclean Spirits—Prevention Better Than Cure.

A large congregation is the result of fine weather at all our city places of worship, and Grace church was no exception to the rule yesterday morning. Nearly $110,000 worth of horseflesh bore a burden of lackeys, loveliness, and affluence to the sacred shrine, and, as many of the fashionable milliners had their opening day last week, the new green, blue, and dark colors of the ladies' bonnets had quite a vernal appearance. Now that fair woman is donning her new attire, and as in the body's cleanliness and adornment the mind receives a certain secret sympathy, no more appropriate sermon could have been preached than on this text, from Luke xi., 24:—"When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man he walketh through dry places seeking rest, and finding none he saith I will return unto my house whence I came out." The rector, the Rev. Dr. Potter, introducing his subject, said that by the

REVULSION OF FEELING

from the temporary stillness and emptiness when the man lurches back into the old life and, in the rude but forcible phraseology of the hour, finally "goes under," the spirit of torment and tyranny finds his home in that human heart he had so lately gone out from, still empty, swept and garnished; empty, and therefore open to him; but not long empty, for now he goes back again a diabolical power, seven fold strong, more resolute and remorseless—goes back never to go away again from the life he has invaded, blighted and ruined. What a portraiture is it of the

ACHING, WANDERING, HUMAN SOUL,

emptied of its old dominion and yet filled with nothing better. Wrenched away from the past, and re-centred in no deep plan for the future, the man drifts a rudderless, tenantless hulk, or, in the words of the poet,

The magnet of their course is gone or only points in vain.
The shore to which their shivered sail shall never stretch again.

Some such ruined impotency it is that Christ here holds up for the recognition and warning of subsequent ages and men. The text is not only interesting because of its incidental testimony to Him who uttered it; it is supremely interesting as revealing the unclaiming law of all Scriptural freedom from the sovereignty of or slavery to sin.

PRIMITIVE INNOCENCE.

There was a time, he said, when the unclean spirit had not found admission. There is a time when the fresh young cheek buras at the suggestion of an unclean thought and when the soul hates itself for harboring a base or vile proposal. There is a time when it hears the whisper of a voice that bids it to shut its ear to every corrupting invitation, and, by steadfast struggles tries to keep itself unspotted from the world. There is a time when, though it freely owns everlasting that experience or revelation may utter concerning the extended depravity of its nature, the soul knows that it has a purity which it may lose, an inexperience in sin which will decrease it to exchange for any gift of guilty knowledge; a freedom from enervation in its innate power of resistance to temptation which, once tampered with, can never be again possessed.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

Now, because it has been the fashion of some minds to make overmuch of a condition of comparative innocence, which is, after all, only a sort of negative strength, it has been the habit of another and opposite class to pour studied contempt upon every injunction that bids men cherish it. "Better," some say, "to let the young life stumble down into the valley of pollution, and then it will cry mightily to God, and cast away any vestige of self-reliance, and so finally shine as a brand snatched from the burning. Say what you please of the spiritual fervor of a St. Augustine, once a dissolute and godless youth, and other estimable men, who in early life were reprobates. Such an experience is not an essential ingredient in the completeness of a symmetrical Christian character, or that those who have passed through it have had because of it any subsequent advantages that have not been immeasurably overbalanced by grievous disadvantages is a monstrous and unwarrantable perversion alike of Scripture and of experience. On the other hand, examine the probabilities that those who have let go instinctive purity and comparative innocence and gone down into the slak of the world's pollution, will easily or often find their way out of it. "God be praised!" said the divine, "that many have and do, but how many are there who get just so far as he whose story stands before us in the text and then slide back again." The Doctor deduced some forcible figures from the text and concluded with the exordium "Reign Thou within me and consecrate my will, living [illegible] of holy living and the end eternal life."

JEWISH REFUGEES FROM RUSSIA.

Second Meeting of Prominent Jews of This City.

Another meeting in aid of the Jewish refugees from Russia was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. William Horn, corner of Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue, Mr. William H. Keesing in the chair and Mr. I. S. Isaacs acting as secretary. Several contributions in addition to those reported last week were announced. Rev. Dr. Gutheim, of the Temple Emanuel, suggested that before any further contributions are solicited the society should be fully organized and the objects definitely set forth. In this he was seconded by Mr. M. Ellinger and Mr. I. J. Salomon, who thought that the best way would be to declare that the object of the society was to assist Jews of all nationalities to start in life in this country as soon after their arrival as possible, and to enable them to earn an honest living. Mr. P. J. Joachimsen suggested a resolution to that effect, which, after some remarks by the Chairman, was put in writing by Mr. Henry B. Herts, and moved by him, and after some debate it was adopted by the meeting, as follows:—

Whereas it has come to our knowledge that in consequence of the oppression now existing in various foreign countries, several hundred Jewish emigrants, destitute of all means of support, have lately arrived in this city, and many more may be expected; and whereas it is our desire and aim to prevent such emigrants from becoming an additional burden to the community, and to enable them to support themselves and families and to become useful members of society, therefore be it

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out these objects we form ourselves into a society, to be called the "Hebrew Immigrants' Society of the City of New York."

The question was raised by Mr. Ellinger whether any of the money collected is to be sent to Europe, and it was stated that the Board of Delegates of American Israelites had written to Mr. Cremieux, president of the Alliance Universelle Israelite in Paris, discouraging emigration of poor Jews from Russia to this country, but advising the settlement of them in their native country, and promising pecuniary assistance, which was corrected by Mr. Joachimsen to the effect that it was only intended to discourage the increase of pauperism. Another debate sprang up, during which it was urged by Mr. Ellinger that one of the objects of the society should be to procure apprenticeships for young Jewish immigrants, that they may learn a trade, and that the distribution of charitable donations should be left to the old Hebrew Benevolent Society. But it was claimed that the preamble covered this, and it was so agreed. A committee to draft a constitution and bylaws was appointed, consisting of Dr. Gutheim, T. J. Joachimsen, M. Ellinger, Henry B. Herts and Israel J. Salomon. The chair was authorized to call the next meeting, and after that the assemblage adjourned.

SPIRITUALISTIC SPUTTERINGS.

Music, Flowers of Fancy and Flora—The Magnificent Emma Hardinge—The Mysteries of Metaphysics Made Manifest in Multiple Syllables.

The same old crowd as usual, with a large addition of curiosity seekers, came together yesterday forenoon at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, to hear the impressive Emma on "Spiritualism and the Reforms of the Nineteenth Century." An admission fee of ten cents was charged at the door, whereby a certain sum of at least ten dollars must have been realized. Near the door an old gentleman, wearing a look of resignation as profound as a sheep condemned to the slaughter, sold copies of the "Banner of Light" at any price you cared to give. A lady, whose youth must have been spent in the flowery by-paths of life, sold a rival paper on an opposite seat, and though her total receipts hardly reached half a dollar, a gleam of happiness radiated her countenance that the possessor of millions might have envied. Behind a small table on the platform,

THE MAGNIFICENT EMMA

disposed of herself in a capacious chair while awaiting the termination of the preliminary business of the meeting. A man with black whiskers and blanched cheeks, glassy supermundane eyes, and voice of sad and sawmill sound, announced the services of the day and the plans in progress for the perpetuation and glorification of the mighty reformation of the age of spiritualism. In the rear of the stage a sorrowful looking lady played languidly on a dismal piano, and another lady sang a doleful melody, in which two men with black whiskers joined. In the quartet was a female voice that appeared to come from under an empty beer barrel, and seemed to arrest all the attention of the audience, though three other voices were hanging away in beautiful discord at the same time. That voice singing

"COME TO ME WHEN DAYLIGHT SEES,"

and addressed to any individual who didn't feel like going, would have fetched him right away. It was a study, indeed, and should be heard to be properly appreciated. The old lads with the long gray hair showed a deep relish for it, and one enthusiastic venerable whispered to the reporter "That sir, is the music of the spheres." "Excuse me, old man," responded the scribe, "the song that Adelaide lady sings is the Dirge of Ourselves. I have heard it many a time in foreign lands." "I bow to the correction," replied he, "for I never heard anything like it before."

The music ceased, and then the splendiferous Emma in a dress of azure blue, cast from her shoulders a shawl of snowy lace, and advanced to the front of the platform. Her hair was arranged in studied disorder, which had a very pretty effect as far as the hair went. A lace handkerchief and a bouquet of flowers were poised in one hand, while the other was made available for gesticulation and for the display of a glittering diamond ring which Emma fondly admires. Emma made a prayer in favor of

ABOLISHING WINTRY WEATHER,

and making the days and the nights sunny, bright and warm, as they are in the spirit land. After that she began her appointed discourse, which, as usual, was one of those mysteriously sublime concatenations of polysyllabic terms which bewilder the ordinary comprehension.

"Electrically and psychologically speaking," said Emma, "the imponderaunity of the petaline parts of this flower (pointing to one in her bouquet) bears the same relative consequentiality to the unrarified elements of humanity that the congelation of hickory sticks bears to the dismemberation of the individualized units." This sentence created a deep impression, "the words of learned length and thundering sound" being bombastian tendo magnified to every listener in the room. Emma's voice, unlike wine, improves not with age. It was once like "vocal velvet," but now it is more like vocal rag carpet, if such a thing be. If a person shuts his eyes and shuts out the view of the magnificent Emma he will be apt to compare the voice he hears to that which may have so often delighted him coming from the deep-seated lungs of the middle man in

A MINSTREL PERFORMANCE.

"Now, Tam, we will proceed to the disquisition of the extraordinary reason why Pompey Jones is like a pumpkin." But Emma's smile—ah! that's something to see. It spreads across her face like the ripple of sea foam that marks an expiring wave on the beach of Coney Island. That smile has a deeper significance than the thoughtless observer might be inclined to suppose, but it would take more than the limits of this notice to tell all about it.

The discourse was well under way when four half drunken, lubberly fellows, who had the audacity to come out on the Sabbath without a bit of shed, entered the room and took four distinct seats in the rear, while all eyes for a moment or two were turned around upon them. In five minutes after they were stretched out

AT FULL LENGTH, FAST ASLEEP,

and the object was at once seen that having been out all night on a spree they paid ten cents each to come in and have a cheap snakedown. No one dared to rouse them up, for they were too full of spirits, and rather than offend the spirits they were allowed to snore away to the end of Emma's discourse.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Sunny Morning and the Flowers—Sermon on "Witnessing for Christ"—Mr. Beecher's Picture from Life—A Pictorial and Supernumerary Conversion—The Lord Making a Man a Bankrupt.

The sunlight fell on the walls of Plymouth church yesterday morning as the bell tolled the hour of service and the well dressed throng, with elastic tread, cheerful countenance and lively talk, wended their way thither. The early arrivals had an opportunity for a quiet survey before the rush came, and the cynosures of every eye were the flowers. The lilies filled their hands with that proud droop peculiar to lilies and displayed to perfection their plastic and purest beauty. A little basket of roses nestled at the foot of the vase of lilies, and on the minister's little table was a greenhouse plant of attenuated stems and silvery blossoms.

Before the opening voluntary was played the church had nearly filled up, and when the choir rose to sing the old English anthem to the words of the hymn commencing

Before Jehovah's awful throne,

the ushers had to stem the rush of a well-dressed but very earnest crowd of anxious worshippers. Every available seat and standing place was secured, and then the doors were peremptorily closed. A large number went away unable to get within hearing distance of the popular preacher.

Mr. Beecher's subject was "The Duty of Witnessing for Christ's Work," and, to use the expressive but homely language of a lady as she left the house;" or, to put the description of it in more methodical phraseology, it "was a melting season." Mr. Beecher's pictures of life yesterday morning were rather more pre-Raphaelite than usual; they were sharper cut—

A NAKED BUT BOLD OUTLINE,

that gave the hearer an idea that the word-artist had drawn his sketch of the anatomy of men's characters with a pair of microscopes on his eyes. A very unusual tribute to the accuracy of the sketches was involuntarily paid to this artist in words in the very noticeable fact that in the delineation of several of the characters all the men seemed to have been painfully perceptible that they were afflicted with a cold, that had suddenly settled in their throat, their nose and their eyes. While one of the sketches was being shown there was a chorus of throat cleaning and a vision of white cambric, that was none the less significant when it was observed that the women were free from this affection and looked at their lords with a chastened smile, as they saw how strong they were and how weak was the stronger vessel.

The text was selected from the nineteenth verse of the fifth chapter of the Gospel of St. Mark:—"Howbeit Jesus suffered him not; but saith unto him, go home to thy friends and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee, and hath had compassion on thee."

Every man who believed himself to be a Christian should make public acknowledgment of it so that men should know what that influence was that controlled and gave color to his life. A johnny of the Church was not enough; that was rather

A RELIGIOUS MODE

of witnessing. Multitudes of men endeavored to live Christianly, but they were very cautious in saying they were Christians; sometimes from motives of fear, sometimes from pride. Now, why should not such men let their lips speak as well as their lives. The physician had a right to the testimony of every patient whom he had healed. Such excuses were very dangerous to men. Such a man says to himself, "Before I testify for Christ let me succeed for a time." That was as if a man whom you had rescued from drowning or burning were to say to you, "Well, I am very grateful to you, but I shall be more grateful to you by and by, when I have learned better how to do it."

The emphasis and weight of this discourse he wished to rest upon the duty of Christians acknowledging the personal obligations towards God for particular mercies vouchsafed to them in their lives. There was much on which men could bear testimony in the history of their conversion. Dr. Chalmers' conversion had done more good than his sermons. The Doctor had been a Scotchman preacher, and had been in the possession of morality which was

LEAVES, BUT NOT FRUIT,

and then he came to see the simplicity of the Gospel, his condition as a sinner, and he was brought out of darkness into marvellous light.

Every man has to fight against the evil that was in him, and the relation of the conflicts in getting the victory over that would do more good than even Gospel preaching.

There was another testimony that could be made and that was testifying to the growth in the spirit of the consciousness of sin. Many young men and maidens when they hear an experience related of a breaking up of an evil life under the influence of some powerful religious movement say, "That is how I should like to come to a saving knowledge of God." They want a superhuman influence, to be awoke out of their life of sinfulness by a great and grand revival, and they are not satisfied unless they have a

PICTORIAL AND SUPEREMINENT CONVERSION.

Those who were converted under some influences would frequently be heard saying that they never knew the power and strength of sin until they were converted, and they did not know until then what piety was. It was that living sensibility to sin and grace that was the healthy sign of conversion.

Then there was a testimony of joy which was extremely edifying and encouraging to our fellow men. Some men said that they had never felt anything but joy and a confidence in God that had never known any cloud; and it has been all joy and all sunshine, and God has been with them ever to bless them. "Well (said Mr. Beecher), I don't believe them. You might as well tell me that a violin had never got out of tune or needed tuning since the first time it was played upon. Well, I don't believe that. There was

NEVER A CATGUT MADE

that was not susceptible to the influences of the weather and the wear and tear of the bow." Mr. Beecher then went on to describe the conflicts of Christians, and said that the Apostle John was always a great comfort to him. His was a loving disposition, but he would cry for fire to come down from heaven to destroy villages that did not accept their message and entertain them. "I have a great regard for the Apostles, and, considering the pit out of which they were brought, I think

THE APOSTLES TURNED OUT PRETTY WELL;

but in their experience, their conflicts, their constancy, and their weaknesses, I think there is great cause for rejoicing." All men had their conflicts, and there were no trouble, comparable to those of business men. The power and dread of the Spanish Inquisition was as nothing to that which some business men were called upon to endure. He had known men who in those troubles have suffered the

TORMENTS OF THE DAMNED ON THIS SIDE OF THE GRAVE.

He did not wonder that men were urged to commit suicide while under cares of business trouble that opened before them a storm that would sweep honor, their estate their reputation and all that they had in the world into an unrecoverable vortex of ruin. The most miserable man was the man who had to appear to be

A RICH MAN AND YET A BANKRUPT.

He had to keep up his four story brown stone front, his horses, his carriage, his girls and wife were to dress well; and he was to do all this because it would be prejudicial to his credit to retrench, and people said to him "Why don't you subscribe to this and that," and it chafed him and he was truly miserable. So and by

THE LORD MADE HIM A BANKRUPT,

and he was happy after that, and when he was pushed down to the bottom and God had shown him his folly and his pride he lived for God and not for himself. There was no Waterloo like the victory a man got over himself. A humorous description of a proper and very cold prayer meeting raised the audience from a slight depression of spirits, and when he introduced a hardy, warm-hearted seaman at one of these meetings, who broke out in true Methodist, warm-hearted phraseology, the congregation smiled through their tears and a number of them laughed out very heartily.

CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.

Sermon by Father McGivern—Charity for the Opinions of Our Neighbors—The Edifice.

There was a very large congregation at all the masses and at vespers at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place, Brooklyn, yesterday. At the last mass a short and instructive lesson was given by the curate, the Rev. Father McGivern, who, after reading the Gospel for the Third Sunday in Lent, ascended the pulpit and discoursed for about twenty-five minutes upon

CHARITY,

from a somewhat novel standpoint. The reverend gentleman advised his hearers against the uncharitableness of thrusting their own opinions upon their neighbors in matters which were trifling. Such a course is too often indulged in, with an unchristian-like and contentious spirit. Men naturally hold their opinions—they are part of themselves; they are, in fact, their children—and therefore they guard and cherish them with jealousy. To attempt to overthrow these by urging your own particular views in matters of trivial importance is ungenerous, and causes rancorous feelings in the mind of the neighbor you assail. Of course, where matters of vital importance are at stake, affecting the spiritual or temporal welfare of the person whose opinions you seek to alter by enlightening him with that which is true, it is but right that the error should be pointed out. This would not, however, be contentious. Yet there are those who shut their eyes to the light of truth, and who, through excessive prejudice, persistently shut the door the more you try to open them. With such persons it is uncharitable to urge that which annoys them, as it will not avail. It is charity, and not contention, which should in all things prompt us to

CORRECT FAULTS IN OUR NEIGHBOR.

And no desire to dominate our own opinions, simply because they are ours, should ever make us forget to exercise charity's consideration for the peace of mind of another. If there is no particular danger to be anticipated for your neighbor through the enjoyment of his opinions, even though they may be erroneous—if there is nothing at stake—then it is altogether unnecessary to correct him. But how often do these contentious arguments arise between men on the most trivial points of difference of opinion, which in themselves can assert neither good nor evil, and yet they are magnified to such a degree that they would appear to be of great weight. Such is the uncharitable feeling engendered by opposition where the latter is of no possible consequence whatever. Let us, then, try to pursue a charitable course towards our fellow men. By so doing we will follow the example of our divine Lord and Master and be at peace with all men as far as is consistent with truth.

The choir of this church, which has long been famous for its superiority, acquitted itself in the usual artistic manner yesterday, thereby adding much to the devotional sentiments engendered by the beautiful services.

THE CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO,

of which the Rev. Dr. Frisi, one of the most eloquent preachers in Brooklyn, is pastor, occupies a position in that city almost to that held by St. Stephen's church to the Catholics of New York. It is located on Sidney place, corner of Livingston, one of the aristocratic quarters of the city, and is attended by the wealthy Catholic residents of that locality. The edifice is not by any means a pretentious one, however, though it is entirely new, having been completed for the first time about a year ago. It was built to replace the former church, which it will be remembered, was destroyed by fire in March 1868. The present building is of the English style of architecture, of Philadelphia brick, with Ohio and Belleville stone trimmings, and is surmounted by a spire about 150 feet high. The windows are of stained glass, and the altar and chancel are very handsome in design. The walls of the interior have not yet been frescoed. When the latter work is completed it will add materially to the general pleasing effect of the interior of the edifice.

The Perfect Law of Liberty and Our Imperfect Lawmakers.

The large and influential congregation worshipping in the Central Methodist Episcopal church of Williamsburg were pained yesterday by the announcement that their pastor, Rev. Benjamin M. Adams, was so severely indisposed that a stranger had to be sent for to occupy his place. Brother H. P. Elkins, a local preacher, conducted the exercises and delivered a discourse on the twenty-fifth verse of the first chapter of the general Epistle of St. James—"But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed." Mr. Elkins spoke to the text with great earnestness. He thought that the Apostle, in this beautifully marking out the line of the Christian's life, exhibited an intimate knowledge of human nature, looking to the inner feelings of man rather than to his external showing. In this turbulent and lawless age we would do well to read and remember the verse he had selected, because it is the voice of God as recorded by the Apostle. He believed with Luther that perfect law had its seat in the bosom of God and that those who violated it would meet with sure destruction, just as the rebellious angels did when they revolted against His commands. God's laws are perfect because they apply alike to all His creatures. They do not elevate one to the degradation of another. Not so, however, with imperfect human laws, enacted, as we know them to be in this State, by

CORRUPT LEGISLATORS,

and administered, as we have reason to believe, in many cases by corrupt judges, who are in collusion with them. Under such laws

CRIMINALS GO UNWHIPPED

by justice often. Sometimes they evade the laws, as in certain memorable New York cases, by running away and remaining beyond the jurisdiction of judges. But they cannot evade the laws of God or of nature, for God has jurisdiction over all the universe, and no man can hide from Him, and he who violates a law of nature as surely suffers for it in the flesh as he who violates the moral law suffers in the conscience.

JERSEY CITY CHURCHES.

THE TABERNACLE.

A New Heart and a New Spirit—Sermon by the Rev. G. B. Wilcox.

The First Congregational church, more commonly known as the Tabernacle, was modestly attended yesterday morning by a fashionable congregation. There were the usual rustling of silks and flying of feathers as the ladies passed in before the opening of services and out after their close. Jaunty jackets and narrow bonnets, as pretty withal as they were narrow, seemed to be about equally patronized by the heads of the feminine part of the congregation, while over the costly velvet cloaks generally worn for tippets, those stern reminders of wintry days, were thrown by some. The congregation of the church is the most wealthy, and consequently the most fashionable, in Jersey City. It was organized in 1838, and since 1862 has worshipped in the church it now occupies, at the corner of York and Henderson streets. The structure is of brick, and bears in the plainness of its appearance no evidence to the ostentatious fashion which it sometimes encloses. The interior is very neatly but plainly kalsomined and decorated. A fine organ stands at the south end of the church, behind the pulpit. The building is large enough for the accommodation of fifteen hundred people. The congregation at present worshipping there numbers about seven hundred souls. Among the most

PROMINENT MEMBERS

of it may be mentioned Major Z. K. Pangborn, the editor of the leading paper in Hudson county; Jonathan Dixon, Jr., one of the leading lawyers in the State, and Dudley S. Gregory, Jr., who is counted among the wealthiest residents in the city.

The music by Mr. Peck, the organist, is more than ordinarily good. There is no paid choir connected with the church. The singing, by the congregation, under the lead of Mr. Gregory, is, however, always finely executed. Rev. G. B. Wilcox is at present officiating in the pulpit. He is a new incumbent, and has been connected with the church for only about two months. His sermons are always thoughtful and logical throughout. In speaking he relies almost solely upon his reasoning faculties, and discards everything savoring of rhetorical tarnish. His style of delivery, barring the occasional drawling so common among ministers, is simple and natural. He chose for his text yesterday morning the words "A new heart will I give you, and a new spirit will I put into you," and his effort was directed to prove that the will must originate reform, and that the Holy Ghost alone could sustain it. There was nothing, he said, back of the will to originate depravity. It is the fountain head of character. The will is responsible for all sins.

DIVERSION FROM THE PATH OF RIGHT

is wholly the growth of bad choices. Let a man make up his mind to become a Christian and he would succeed. He has heard of a Scotchman who when a youth, had run through a large fortune and reduced himself almost to destitution; one day while lying upon a hill, looking over his lost estate, he finally resolved to regain it. His determination was his highest purpose until death. Industry and a miserly life soon brought him to a consummation of his design. He not only reacquired his surrendered property, but died at the age of fifty years a miser worth $500,000 beyond it. So with the sinner who wills to reform. If it be his controlling purpose, all of the involuntary instincts of his heart and mind will acquire character from the will, and help him to the realization of its design. But a change of will was no easy matter. Depravity is a deep-rooted curse—the Bible calls it a disease—and the initiation of a reform can only succeed a struggle. The assistance of the Holy Ghost must be called in to accomplish it, and after it has been started that assistance must be had to sustain it. As the good man who raises a stupid drunkard from the street will hold him under the arm lest he fall again so will this good spirit sustain the weak, repentant sinner.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEWARK.

Charity Sermon and Confirmation Services by Bishop Odenheimer.

Trinity church, the time-honored Episcopal edifice in Newark, N. J., was filled to repletion yesterday forenoon with a fashionably-attired congregation, the occasion being a highly interesting sermon on the subject of charity and the holding of confirmation services by the Right Reverend Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, W. H. Odenheimer. The customary Lenten service, in which the rector, Rev. Mr. Meier Smith and Rev. Mr. Webb, of East Newark, assisted, being concluded, the reverend prelate read the closing verse of First Corinthians, twelfth chapter, ending with the passage—"And yet show I unto you a more excellent way."

THE MORE EXCELLENT WAY,

the bishop explained, for the peace and unity of the Christian Church was the practice of charity—the greatest of all Christian virtues. As was defined in the next chapter by St. Paul, "Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not and is not puffed up," and, there are the more excellent way to work out the principles of the Christian religion was the practice of charity. After eighteen hundred years of practical working the melancholy topic of discussion in the Church to day was the want of unity and the prevalence of dissensions. What was wanted to reach this desired result was a prescription, not a panacea.

ELOQUENCE WITHOUT CHARITY,

continued the Bishop, was mere babbling; knowledge without charity was simply vanity, and through out Christendom, for the securing of efficient working, perfect harmony and unity, the practice of charity was more to be desired than all other things.

A collection was then taken up in behalf of missions under the direction of the Bishop, after which nearly fifty persons, of all ages, from fifteen years to fifty, and about equally divided as to sex, received the rite of confirmation. The service throughout was equally impressive as it was deeply interesting and beautiful.

WASHINGTON CHURCHES.

Devotions Among the Various Denominations at the Capital—The Casting Out of Unclean Spirits—A Catholic Blast Against the Modern Isms—The Harmony Between Secular and Religious Duties.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1870.

The morning services at the Trinity Episcopal church today were attended by a large congregation of its own people and strangers. The regular rector, Mr. Addison, being absent, the services were conducted by Rev. W. W. Williams, rector of Christ church, Georgetown. The reverend gentleman took as the subject of his discourse those words in the narrative of Christ's trial before the Roman governor, "Pilate said to them,

WHAT SHALL I DO, THEN, WITH JESUS,

that is called Christ." The discourse opened, by way of forcibly presenting the subject, with a summary of the momentous scenes that crowded about the arraignment of Christ. The Roman governor felt overawed by the innocence and majesty of the criminal before him. He was doubting whether to accept the teachings of that inward monitor or to give way to the clamor of the rabble, the temptations of ambition and the temporal rewards of men. He asked the question, "Who is this man Jesus, and what shall I do with Him?" This, the minister said, was a question that every human being had to answer. Christ is on everybody's hands, and all must decide what to do with him. No one is free from Christ came on the earth the new hope of the religious world. He was rejected by some and received by others, and so will it be necessary for all posterity to decide. The remarks of the minister were full of eloquence and delivered in a manner of solemnity and effect. Among those present in the congregation were Associate Justices Nelson and Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court.

At the New York avenue Presbyterian church the congregation listened to an instructive discourse from Rev. Mr. Mitchell on the text,

"WITHOUT GOD IN THE WORLD."

The universality of sin in the world was forcibly drawn from the various practical exhibitions that we see around us of its workings. He stated that multitudes of human beings come into the world and pass away without the knowledge of God or even showing an inclination to learn His ways. Without God in the world made a cheerless life of this we lead in this sphere of probation. The congregation was large and the sermon was full of lessons of good.

The high mass at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic church was celebrated to-day by the Rev. Mr. Mackin before one of the most respectable and intelligent congregations that ever assembled in that very pretty church. The music was not so good as generally heard at St. Matthew's, but one *solo* by Professor Gannon was remarkable for flash of execution and richness of composition. Rev. Charles I. White, pastor of the church, delivered the sermon, taking his text from the eleventh chapter of St. Luke, and dwelling more particularly on the words, "Blessed is the womb that bore Thee and the paps that gave Thee suck. Yea, rather blessed are they who

HEAR THE WORD OF GOD

and keep it." Dr. White opened his discourse by explaining how necessary above all other things it was for the Christian to look to his eternal salvation. The world and all its attractions and pursuits were as nothing in importance compared with the great end for which man was created. Mankind must look beyond this earth. He must rise above the vanities of life and direct all his words, thoughts and actions in the channel that leads heavenward. Of what use was all this world, of what avail its wealth, titles, honors and glories if the Christian neglects the great object for which he was created? The enormity of sin seemed not to be generally appreciated. Men went on from year to year attending solely to the affairs of the world, heaping up wealth and honors, steeping themselves deep in the pool of iniquity and apparently heedless and unmindful of the divine precepts. For the seemingly trifling offence of eating an apple the entire human race was condemned to toil and suffering. What, then, must be the magnitude of punishment due to greater sins, when one of such apparent lightness was followed by such dire consequences to man? And yet every hour and moment of the day the justice of God was tempted in the most daring way by sinners guilty of the worst crimes and transgressions against the divine law. So dreadful was the character